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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 107 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Ton
7th May	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th "	Kashmir	6000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th "	Sardinia.	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
11th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
18th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th "	Arabia &	8000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
9th "	Nagoya	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons
22nd April	Novara *	7000	Morea *	11000
13th May	Nagoya	7000	Medina	12500
16th June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
30th "	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
*7th May	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Twarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*9th "	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
*10th "	Palamcotta	Karachi Coasting.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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20	21	10
25	24	2
30	27	4
35	31	5
40	36	11
45	43	14

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AILUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

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ELLERMAN'S
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JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		17th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	828	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	709	96	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singaporo, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yabohi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	5th May	15th May
Totomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	3412	15th May	17th May
Mogami Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	23th May	1.th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Java Maru	4490	T. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May
Tatio Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3 st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Kyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.,	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar, and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASITADAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
1049 Terms Moderate.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SMART HARD-WORKING SOLICITOR to serve as an Assistant in a Solicitors firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1032

TO CAPITALISTS.—Advertiser has a perfectly laid out scheme for a lucrative new industrial concern, requiring an outlay of about Rs. 40,000. A rare opportunity for capitalist. Please apply to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4021

WANTED—LABORATORY ASSISTANT for a Railway Laboratory, one with general knowledge of the analysis of metals, oils, paints, &c., Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 per mensem, with 10 per cent. House Allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay. 4037

WANTED a Lady Doctor (House Surgeon) of the degree of L. M. S. Salary Rs. 150—200. Or an experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary, Rs. 100—150. Also two Female Compounders, pay according to grade qualifications, for Lady Dufferin Hospital in a Native State in Punjab.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the MEDICAL ADVISER, Patiala State. 1053

A vacancy for a Roman Catholic Assistant Mistress at Abu Road European Railway School, from July 1st 1916, pay Rs. 70, 1/12th deduction for Provident Fund and 1/10th for rent. Certificates, Testimonials and Photograph required.
Apply to—
THE PRESIDENT & HONORARY, SECRETARY,
1060 Railway School, Abu Road.

WANTED—A CLERK for permanent Government Service. Initial pay Rs. 30. The candidate must have passed his School Final Examination or the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Local Examination and must not be more than 25 years of age. Applications should be forwarded to the DIRECTOR, BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Parel. 4038

THREE really good TYPISTS are urgently required for employment under the Chief Political Officer at Basra. The salary offered is Rs. 120 a month with free rations, quarters and passage. Applications should be sent immediately to the undersigned stating age and qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Replies will not be given to unsuccessful applicants.
J. E. C. JUKES,
4023 Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.
Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

FOR SALE

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY—S. 11 Gent's Black Box Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sown on. Sizes 6 to 10. A reliable dressy boot. Price Rs. 6-8 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE—65 pairs R80, Ladies Black Glace Kid Twin and Trinity Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsown. Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6. Sale price Rs. 4-12 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—9 Pallavaram, Madras.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1019

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET—Small Flat, furnished. Suit married couple or working girls opp. Esplanade Rd., Electric Lights, Fans. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4035

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHAI BHIMJIBHAI MISTRY (both in his personal capacity as absolute owner of the undermentioned property and also as administrator of the estate and effects of late Bhimji Pallonji) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Motilal Building, opposite the Small Causes Court Khetwadi Main Road and to the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (The Fazandars whereof are the Trustees of the Dadyshet Charity Estate) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Dadyshet Agyari Lane outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3937 and Street No. 88 and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the East by the property of the late Dadabhai Maneckji Bharucha, on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Framji Kharas; on or towards the North by the said Public Road known as the Dadyshet Agyari Lane and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1916.
BYRAMJI KAVASJI MISTRY,
Purchaser's Pleader,
3965

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS SAMALDAS, retired Dewan of Bhavnagar late of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

1. BHUPATRAI VITHALDAS, of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant in the service of the Bhavnagar State and residing there
2. BHASKERRAO VITHALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Advocate of this Hon. Court residing at Owen Dum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and
3. AJITRAI VITHALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Pleader also residing at Owen Dum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
H. B. HOWARD,
The 1st day of May, 1916.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
4041 Petitioner's Attorneys.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

DIRECTORY OF GRADUATES.

GRADUATES of the Punjab University are asked to communicate to the Secretary, Panjab University Appointments Board, University Hall, Lahore, the following information about themselves:—Name in full; Year of First Panjab Degree; Panjab and other University Degrees; Honorific Titles (if any); Address and Occupation.

This notice does not apply to Registered Graduates or those who have already been communicated with through their Department.

In order to assist the University in keeping its list of graduates up to date, signed statements notifying the decease of any of its graduates may also kindly be sent.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Registrar.
Senate Hall, Lahore,
April 29th, 1916.
3992

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 691.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW SAFES. An Opportunity to Secure Really High Class, Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Well-known "Tosh" Safes, Fitted with equally strong Tosh Special 3 Lever Locks and Secret Contrivances.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane), a consignment of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers, Messrs. Tosh and Coy., just received, consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron safes, fitted with "Tosh," 3 Lever Locks and secret contrivanced drawers:—

1 iron safe 34 inches by 24in. by 24in.
1 iron safe 28 inches by 22in. by 22in.
1 iron safe, 24 inches by 20in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 22 inches by 18in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 18 inches by 15in. by 15in.

The above safes are on view.

P.S.—The above sale affords one more opportunity to disappointed buyers at the last Auction Sale, on the 6th April.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at
2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Season Blackwood Indian Handworked Furniture Real Old Indian Open Carved Blackwood Double Bedstead, specially selected and made to order High Class neat polished Household Furniture by well-known makers, Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and others, lovely Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, solid Iron Framed Baby Cottage Piano by H. Peters Leipzig American Church Organ with Cabinet and 11 stops, English Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham with sound and quiet Arab horse and Harness, complete, etc., etc.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their offices, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane, where the furniture has been arranged for auction), the speciallly selected very seasoned blackwood Indian handworked carved furniture consisting of rich centre tables, tea tables, jardineer stands real old artistic Indian open carved blackwood double bedstead, specially ordered rich household and office furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and others, consisting of seasoned blackwood dining tables, mirrored sideboards by Roberts, dining chairs, specially selected very lovely baby Chesterfield sofas, Chesterfield easy chairs, complete drawing room and sitting room suites of sofas and chairs, artistic cabinets, cosy corner sofa cabinets, sweet-toned lovely solid iron framed baby cotage Piano by H. Peters, Leipzig, sweet-toned rich American Church organ, with cabinets and 11 stops. English gramophones with selected records, roll top office table and revolving chairs by Roberts, revolving book stands, rich teapoys, mirrored hatstands, rich porcelain old China jars, selected English family Herald Volumes and novels, specially selected designed bedroom, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich oliograph pictures, rich jail made durrie carpets, wearing apparels, rich glass procelain and platedware, etc., etc.

Also one rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham with sound and strong chestnut Arab horse quiet in harness together with harness. Also one entirely new woolen carpet made-to-order for an American gentleman by the Surat Orphanage; size 12ft. by 14ft. very superior workmanship and wool. A rare piece.

The property of Dr. P. J. L. D'Souza, including that of a Government European Officer.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P.S.—The horse has been medically certified to be sound and strong.

The brougham and horse can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers between 4 and p.m. (S. T.).

The property of another Gentleman:—

1 American wagon or four wheeled Bughy with rubber tyred wheels; seat at the back for sais by Studebaker of New York, very light and strong in perfect condition, over having been used.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Executors of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of sofas, sideboard, marble top table, revolving writing desk, easy chairs, glass cupboard, square and semi-grand pianos, one large band organ with rollers suitable for church, electric and gas light globes, one hanging electric chandelier, carpet, crockeryware, etc.

On account of the concerned.

115 boxes Holland grey and blue Notepapers and envelopes, Promenade Bond.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 English built strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis Rock, Thorpe and Chatfield with a handsome strong bay arab horse, 15 hands, going in single and double harness and a set of single plated mounted harness.

1 handsome rubber tyred motor shape carriage by Gajjar.

1 handsome fast pony with harness.

BONA-FIDE CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, OIL ENGINE, DYNAMO, MACHINERY, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hormasji Sorabji and Sons who are changing their place of business, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. each day on the premises, at 5-12, Queen's Road, near Charni Road Station, the following:—

Second-hand motor cars of best makes, best English built cabriolet motor body, motor accessories, lamps, tyres, machinery, etc.

A number of second-hand English rubber-tyred carriages, such as victorias, broughams, landaus, vis-a-vis, cabriolet, spare poles, bars, shafts, lamps, wheels, etc., etc.

One 4½ B.H.P. oil engine, one dynamo of 110 volts, 6 amp., water tanks, switch boards, shaftings, pulleys, wheels, etc.

A number of handsome strong waler horses, going in single and double harness, also a lot of rich English plated mounted sets of single and double harness, saddles, etc.

A lot of best iron and wooden parts for motor and carriage works, spare parts and lots of other odds and ends. A lot of rich English cups and saucers, show cases, cupboards, etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

One 10 h.p. twin cylinder Reynold car, magneto ignition, perfectly sound condition, in good working order.

One 20 h.p. 4-cylinder Cab body by Roshchild and Fills, magneto ignition, in good working order.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING AND REMOVING GRASS FROM THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR AND FROM MAHIM TO MAHALAXMI.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Municipal Office, second floor:—

(1) Cutting grass from the ground admeasuring about 7,495 sq. yds. at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

(2) Cutting and removing grass from the Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim to Mahalaxmi (area 8,722 sq. yds.).

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT, & CO.
Bombay, 5th May, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

SALE AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO., BADESCHE & CO. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 5th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 35, (Hammam Street Fort) under instructions from the Hubli Mills Ltd., the following goods:—Indentherene yellow G: immidial yellow G. G.: primulin: diamine fast yellow B: diamine fast orange FG: diamine fast scarlet 6 BS: diamine azo scarlet A: diamine bordeaux B: anthro chromial pink R: hydron blue G: indentherene violet RR: immidial brown: alizarine 2 ABB & C etc.

CHEMICALS.

Caustic soda: soda ash: sulphate of alminas: curd soap: beta: naphte sodium: acelate: bichromate of soda: chromium: sodium sulphide: chloride of chrome: phosphate of soda: shanate of soda.

The above mentioned goods are now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE ABOVENAMED COMPANY, SITUATED AT CHINCHPOGLY DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as Boilers, Engines, Mule and Ring Spindles, Machinery tools, etc., and other appliances as well as the right to recover certain rents belonging to or vested in the above Company.

There are two Mills one known as the Old Empress Mill of 34,120 Mule Spindles and the other as the New Empress Mill of 41,564 Ring Spindles.

The liquidators will arrange for intending purchasers to view the premises and the Machinery on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, or their Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of one Electric Passenger Lift and one Electric Goods Lift, complete with Motors, Gates Indicator Boards etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mowji Hirji Gheewala, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Godown in British Hotel Lane, opposite Messrs. Lipton & Co., in Apollo Street, Fort.

One Electric Passenger Lift to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50ft. 8½in. complete with motor, gearing, collapsible gates, indicator board, etc., by Smith and Stevens of London and Manchester. Patent Steven's and Major's system.

One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts. to a total height of 50ft. 8½in. including motor, etc., and the necessary cage, steel gates, indicator board by Arch. Smith and Stevens, in good working order.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture of W. Sanderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay by well-known English Makers, Encyclopoedia Britannica Volumes, Hand Camera, Concertina, Rich Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Handsome Easy-running Roomy Victoria, etc.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, at No. 5, Kennaway House, opposite the Zenana Mission School, at Proctor Road, below the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaon, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished furniture by well-known English-makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side-boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings writing and dressing-tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads, engraved pier tables, show Reflex hand camera with Aldis stigmatic lens and 3 double slides, English concertina in leather case, Encyclopaedia Britannica Volumes, Jost fan, English harmonium; sweet-tone vertical iron frame cottage piano by the London Music Publishing and General Agency Company, Ltd., hand and foot sewing machines, fire resisting safe, with stand, new designed cots, bicycle, silver watch, carriage lanterns, copying press tiger and leopard skins with head folding baba gharry, bird cage, hall lamps, hall clock, old China vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

1 light easy-running Roomy Victoria, made to order with English wheels, English harness, complete.

The property of W. Sanderson, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bombay.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA CINEMA

FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request.

2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN.
EACH 4 PARTS.

24 CASH PRIZES 24 IN RS. 2,000

FROM

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.
4,000 FEET.
DETECTIVE DRAMA
AND
SUBMARINE 6/7

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

THE ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT

will be open on
Saturday & Sunday next the 6th & 7th May,
and the following Bands will be in attendance on the following dates, respectively:—

Saturday the 6th of May:
The Band of the B. B. & C. I. R. Vols.
from 8 p. m. to 11 p. m.

Sunday the 7th of May:
The Band of the 108th Infantry
from 8 p. m. to 11 p. m.

A recherché Dinner at Rs. 4 per head will be served on both the occasions.

Tables can be booked in advance.

CHAS. STENGLER,
Genl. Manager

SKATING RINK

SATURDAY, 6th MAY 1916.
(Last Day of the Season)
GRAND SKATING
and
DANCING NIGHT
Skating from 2-30 p m. to 11 p.m.
Dancing from 11 p.m. to 1-30 a.m.
Gents, Admission Re. 1,
Use of Skates Re. 1.
LADIES FREE

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company.

RIPON THEATRE
CORNER GRANT ROAD
WILL PRESENT:—
at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 6th May 1916
also
At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 7th May 1916
The New Sangit Pouranik Drama
By Mr. Kholhatkar
SUNDOPSUND

USEFUL BOOKS.

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION
For all communities in matters religious moral and other. In three vols, in 166 Subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.
An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 350 pages. Price, Re. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.
Price, As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.
Of about 200 pages. Price, As. 8.
Postage in all extra. All in English.
By
MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B
Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, BOMBAY
DUMAS (near Surat).

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAST TWO WEEKS OF
THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE
33rd and 34th Episodes
ALSO
THE POMP OF EARTH
10th Drama of Who Pays?
AND
PATHES' ANIMATED GAZETTE
LOOK OUT FOR
THE NEAL OF THE NAVY
The Great American Serial in 14 chapters of 2 parts each
FEATURING THE BEAUTIFUL
LILLIAN LORRAINE
and depicting some most wonderful scenes.
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Matinee—Saturday and Sunday—5 p. m.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-45
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
TO-NIGHT! BANDMAN VARIETIES! TO-NIGHT!
THE **DICK and DOROTHY TRIO**
Whirlwind Dancers. The Acme of Grace, Beauty and Splendour.

CHARLES CHAPLIN! CHARLES CHAPLIN!
In a screaming knockout. "CHAMPION CHARLIE".
Pathe Frere's Newest and Best Coloured Masterpiece.
4,000 Feet. **"FOR LOVE OF A MAID"** 4,000 Feet.
Starring Jackie Saunders. The New Cinema Star. A Beautiful Love story of a Girl of the Wilds. Magnificently Coloured Stereoscopic Photography. A TRIUMPH in Plot, Acting, Scenery and Colouring.
COMING. **CHARLES CHAPLIN** in a 6-part Comedy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.

Orna	Flit	Moulmein
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

May 4.

Kelsomoor	Waddle	Barrow-in-Furness
Sangola	Baker	Hongkong

The following vessel entered for loading on Thursday.
Steamer Klax for Karachi

The following vessels received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer	Canton Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Skuld	for	Bangkok
,,	Okhla	for	Calcutta

S. S. Skuld:—The stemer Skuld, 619 tons, Captain K. Gabrielson, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain R. M. Ayres, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,997 tons, Captain W. Flit, arrived here on Thursday from Monlmein, which port she left on the 19th ultimo with a cargo of rice and timber.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Canton Maru:—The steamer Canton Maru, 1,362 tons, Captain K. Katayama, will sail to-day for Kobe via Moji and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain H. T. Baker, left Bombay on Thursday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, 4th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Hunnie	Scale	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Kerman	Waterlow	W. & A. G. & Co
C&R. Okhla	Pratt	M. M. & Co
D&E. Siracusa	Rosolini	M. Italiana
F. Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.
G. Skuld	Gabrielser	J. F. & Co
H. Canton Maru	Kuteyamar	N. Y. K.
P. Glenfruin	Macknes	L. D. & Co
N. Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
2 Upada	Butler	M. M. & Co
5 White court		W. & A. G. & Co
5 Chyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
6 Ferndine	Felton	J. M. & Co
7 Saigon Maru	Yamanoto	O. S. K.
8 Ischia	Thima	M. I.
9 Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
10&11 Haru Maru	Manles	M. B. Kaisha
15 Bahrein		T. M. & Co
16 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Elax	Pope	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Isle of Mull	weeks	
Jatra	Hill	
Lady Curzon	Baillie	S. W. & Co
Orna	Flit	M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakenshot	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 1 bale wool, Manoobhoy and Co.; 11 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 101 cwts. coffee, Volkart Brothers; 518 bales cocoons, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 2,919 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Brothers; 993 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 26 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

White Court (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sangola (s) 164 cwts. red raisins, D. Passoo; 159 cwts. red raisins, S. Vazir.

FOR TAMEIN.

Sangola (s) 3 cases opium, M. M. and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Haru Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 700 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 1,805 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 900 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,465 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 45 cwts. gum Arabic, N. Moolji and Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 116 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300, bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

May 4.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—6 cases insect powder, 177 cases cotton goods, 44 cases confectionery, 877 cases porcelainware, 46 cases enamelware, 123 cases 180 crates glass bottles, 1,499 bags crude sulphur, 350 cases biscuits, 7 cases rubber goods, 41 bales mats, 90 cases earthenware, 11 cases soap, 113 cases camphor, 1 case clocks, 2,033 casks cement, 6 cases leather goods, 20 cases woollen cloth, 15 cases cycle and accessories, 1,521 packages pine board, 2,901 pieces pine lumber, 9 cases umbrella sticks, 43 cases silk goods, 5 cases bamboo sticks, 7 cases glass beads, 3 cases nickleware, 15 cases glass bangles, 469 cases beer, 10 cases glass globes, 50 casks coal tar, 160 cases glass chimney, 62 cases glass tumbler, 2,121 pieces Japan planks, 100 casks green copper, 120 drums bleaching powder, 100 casks iron sulphate, 270 bags starch, 68 cases brass wire, 39 bundles copper bar, 35 bundles brass bar, 75 bales 15 cases cotton drill, 25 cases 6 bales cotton shirting, 20 bales 15 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases bar silver, 19 cases spun silk warp, 3 cases umbrellas, 8 cases silk yarn, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 50 casks pitch, 1,129 pieces sawn pine, 2,530 pieces 100 bundles planks, 826 pieces timber, 466 bundles coir rope, 2 cases quinine, 1,969 cases pine apples, 153 bundles sandalwood, 50 bags tapioca flour, 1,709 bags betelnuts, 3,288 bags sago flour, 53 bags cubebs, 2,235 cases milk, 142 bags damer batu, 5 bundles cane furniture, 1 pot K. P. oil, 7 bags pepper, 6 cases pines, 4 cases gambier, 82 pieces 749 bundles rattans, 85 cases 20 packages 10 bundles gum Benjamin.

S. S. Clan Forbes from Glasgow, Agents James Finlay and Co.—2 casks bichromate of soda, 6 casks earthenware, 10 casks logwood extract, 10 casks Glauber salt, 190 barrels copperas, 50 cases acetic acid, 1 case 1 cask bricks, 2 cases cycles, 1 box nitrate of cobalt, 191 drums caustic drums, 80 drums bleaching powder, 1 case cement, 21 cases glycerine substitute, 84 drums magnesium chloride, 57 drums zinc chloride, 8 casks nitrate baryta, 380 bags farina, 3 kegs 1 drum dye, 4 casks zinc sulphate, 1 cask pumice stone, 4 cases boots and shoes, 10 casks soda crystals, 140 bags starch, 12 casks liquid blue, 2 cases motor car, 6 casks linseed oil, 20 casks soda ash, 20 cylinders anydrous ammonia, 42 packages whisky and gine, 10 cases rum, 120 hogsheads ale, 50 cases spirits, 260 hogsheads ale and stout, 310 cases beer, 180 cases 2 casks wine, 3 hogsheads 1 cask 1,420 cases whisky, 25 cases gin sundries, 209 cases provisions, 10 cases pickles, 45 cases sauce, 1 case confectionery, 64 cases biscuits, 415 boxes 400 drums 200 cases soap, 32 casks bleaching paste, 1 barrel rock asphalte, 15 tons pig iron, 35 bags nails, 97 cases mineral oil, 9 cases 5 trusses leather belting, 1 case picking bands, 1 case buffalo pickers, 52 casks resin size, 4 cases leather, 465 casks 254 barrels tar, 129 bales 6 cases paper, 260 kegs 40 casks red lead, 9 cases 1,343 kegs paint, 215 casks 767 barrels pitch, 1 case tobacco, 4 cases cigarettes, 12 cases umbrellas, 7 cases woollens and cottons, 33 bales canvas, 39 bales jute cloth, 58 packages cordage, 46 cases sewing cotton thread, 46 cases umbrella furniture, 3 bales 1 case woollens, 4 cases flannel, 3 cases linens, 4 bales rugs, 10 bales tarpaulins, 17 cases art silk and cotton goods, 420 bales 2,506 cases cotton goods, 42 cases 369 bales cotton yarn.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	700
,, ,, Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	8.09+14
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.08+20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time) .. July ..	12.48+29
.. Oct. ..	12.55+22
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July ..	12.35+27
.. Oct. ..	12.35+20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3.

Opening Tone	—
Estimated Sales	—
Total Imports	20,009

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
May.	7.92	
May-June.	7.89	
June-July.	7.87	
July-Aug.	7.84	
Aug.-Sept.	7.78	
Sept.-Oct.	7.70	
Oct.-Nov.	7.65	—3
Nov.-Dec.	7.59	
Dec.-Jan.	7.56	
Jan.-Feb.	7.53	
Feb.-Mar.	7.55	
Mar.-Apl.	7.55	
Apl.-May.	7.55	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
May	7.95—16
May-June	7.92—15
June-July	7.90—15
July-Aug	7.87—14
Aug.-Sep	7.81—14
Sept.-Oct.	7.73—12
Oct.-Nov.	7.68—12
Nov.-Dec.	7.62—10
Dec.-Jan.	7.59—10
Jan.-Feb.	7.58—11
Feb.-Mar.	7.58—11
Mar.-April	7.58—11
April-May	7.58—10

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.18+20
November	11.60+19
January	10.88+18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.95	
,, ,, Fully Good	6.10	
,, ,, Fine ..	6.25	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.30	
,, ,, ,, Fine	6.60	
M.G. Broach, Good ..	7.70	+10
,, ,, Fully Good	7.85	
,, ,, Fine ..	8.00	
,, Scinde Good	5.90	
,, ,, Fully Good	6.05	
,, ,, Fine	6.20	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

The tone of Manchester cloth market is firm with increased demand.

The tone of Yarns is hardening with more enquiry.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	36+1

Closing Tone of Silver:—Good demand, firm Buyers.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4⅛	
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16	
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	5	Unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅛	
Interest day to day loans	3¾	
,, 7 day market loans	4	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £30,000

Transfers on Madras Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

Consols 2½ %	57	
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾	
Government Securities 3%	62½	
Exch. on London at Paris Francs	28.27+02	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York, July	12.47
Previous closing price	12.29
Futures at New York, Oct.	12.55
Previous closing price	12.39
Spot Cotton at New York	12.60
Previous price	12.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.13
Previous price	12.00
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.37
Previous price	12.16
Futures at New Orleans, Oct.	12.39
Previous price	12.22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	9 3/4
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver. Commercial Bars	747/9

WAR LOANS.

London, May 2nd.

3½% 1925—1928..	£87⅝+⅛
4½% 1925—1945..	£95—¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Not offered.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. March-April Sellers Unchgd. 60/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers unchgd. 65

Victorian, New South Wales } April Sellers unchgd. 67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June Buyers 50/9—3d.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, London Sellers, unchgd. 75

Toria Rapeseed May-June Nominal. 68

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Sellers Unchgd. 71

Linseed Calcutta May-June sellers 73 unchgd.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull Sellers £13/12/6 Unchgd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£143+4	
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£134+1	
Copper Braziers	£156+2	
Yellow Metal	16½	Unchanged.
Hard Spelter	72½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28	
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6-11-6+1s. 6d.	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	21/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct.	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers.	2/10—½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. Paid.	3—1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 4.

The market in the forenoon ruled steady, but later in the day under pressure of free selling in the bazaar and lower advices from the other side prices gave way Rs. 3-4. There is a fair demand for stapled styles and ready cotton is in better demand. We quote:—

May, Fine Akola, 251.
July, Fine Akola, 257/8.
May, Fine Broach, 284.
January 1917, Fine Good Bengal, 224.
April 1917, Good Broach, 291.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 4th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	224	..	25th Jan.'17
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	234	224	212	..	Ready
,,	..	223	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (H.G.)	..	217	207	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	240	226	..	Ready
,,	..	246	..	..	July
Nanas (M.G.)	..	..	243	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Berars (H.G.)	..	..	274	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.)	..	251	243	..	Ready
Fair Staple	..	..	..	..	..
	..	253	245	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	253	..	..	July
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	253	245	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	..	..	..	..
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	255	247	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M. G.)	..	253	250	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	256	254	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha Hn'ghat. (M. G.)	..	256	254	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M. G.)	..	256	252	250	Ready
,,	..	..	..	291	25th Apr.'17
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	328	Ready
,,	..	..	..	320	May/June
Mathia (M. G.)	..	233	224	..	Ready
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	300	Ready
,,	..	..	..	288	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	299	May/June
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	295	May/June
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	294	May/June
,,	..	..	..	285	May/June
Compta. (M.G.)	..	..	..	312	May/June
,,	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan M. G.	..	295	..	..	Ready
,,	..	285	..	..	Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd May 1916:—

Cotton	9,650	Bales.
Wheat	14,395	cwts.
Linseed	19,319	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed.	842	,,
Ginjellyseed	1,378	,,
Poppyseed	691	,,
Ginjellyseed	1,378	,,
Castorseed	971	,,
Rice	13,589	,,
Myraballams	1,857	,,
Cottonseed	4,269	,,
Gram	838	,,
Joowar	3,119	,,
Barley	12,064	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay May 4th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	36 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	35 8 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	34 8 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 9 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 7 0	7 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	36 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 8 0	4 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5	13	0
Linseed May	7	14	3

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1.16d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1.16d. June.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16. June.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 19.32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	194½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	165½.
Do. Shanghai	235½.
Do. Yokohama	153½.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	29-0-0
Australian do.	28-0-0
Bombay do.	28-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	18-0-0
English Dragons	17-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	88-6-0 Rs.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 4.

The Cotton Mill share market opened under considerable excitement to-day and a fair rise was recorded before close.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary and deferred shares, though closed rather weak yesterday, opened to-day with renewed vigour and considerably firmed during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 485.

Fazulbhai stood firm in the vicinity of Rs. 470. Standards between the prices varying from Rs. 1,245 to Rs. 1,260. Madharjie from Rs. 1,515 to Rs. 1,530 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,795 to Rs. 1,805.

Nagpoor stood firm at Rs. 2,300.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 260, Crescent to Rs. 117½, Finlays to Rs. 292½, New Great Easterns to Rs. 200 and Bombay Cotton to Rs. 252½.

Emperor Edwards changed hands at Rs. 403½.

Kasturchands stood in demand at Rs. 845.

Bombay-Burma trading shares were placed at Rs. 895.

A big lot of Bundi Cement Co, shares changed hands at Rs. 11¼.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 185 to Rs. 190 for June delivery, business for cash was done at Rs. 180.

Tata Steel deferred shares changed hands between Rs. 712½ to Rs. 730.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,525 for June.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94½.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th May 1916, was 29.968 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.734 Inc
Temperature of Air	84.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 ,,
Dew Point	74.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.702 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6 ,,
Minimum ,, ,,	78.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WSW, WNW
Movement of Wind do.	133 Miles

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION.

The following list of successful candidates at the Mechanical Engineers' Examination held at Bombay on the 17th April 1916 and the following days appears in the "Bombay Government Gazette:—

FIRST CLASS.

P. H. Mehta, J. J. Cardwell, N. Sanyal.

SECOND CLASS.

G. M. Namjoshi, J. B. Shet, A. R. Vazifdar, P. M. Mehta, S. G. Mamtora, B. J. Irani, M. N. Patel, I. B. Patel, R. T. Limaye, S. Gurjal, G. A. Mehta, G. T. Ambekar, A. S. Bibikar, D. R. Mahadik, A. D. Chakradeo, R. P. Raval, R. G. Bhide.

THIRD CLASS.

S. S. Rahim, D. S. Wadia, A. H. A. Razak, P. Kheraj, D. D. Takore, S. Rambhawoo, M. G. Vyas, V. K. Ajarekar, N. Venkanna, S. Ayodya, A. Suleman, S. Manduri, K. B. Saiksandi, H. S. Kaulgud, H. T. Survase, V. K. Nayadu, A. V. Pathan, S. S. Dusal, M. N. Pradhan, S. Singh, A. S. Fanibanda, M. R. Engineer, N. Hiroc, N. L. Patel, N. Ladla, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Esuf, Y. S. Kate, K. P. Mochi, V. I. Kazi, Shaikh Safi Shaikh Mohomed, C. J. Dave, D. C. Patel, M. R. Desai.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 2nd instant in Belgaum and Dharwar. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Rewa Kantha, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad and Palanpur. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Braoda, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

The storm in the Bay has travelled slowly northwards but apparently has not intensified. Rain has fallen locally in Burma and a few stations in north-east India and the peninsula.

The chief amounts are one inch at Port Blair and Moulmein and three quarters of an inch at Jessore and Nizamabad.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Burma and round head of the Bay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during the day but continues in defect at night in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.83in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess during the day in the north Bombay Deccan and at night in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nizamabad reports a fairly heavy fall of rain and Calicut a light fall. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

A few dust or thunder-storms may occur in the Deccan and in the Central Provinces and a few thunderstorms in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 4th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	87.1	75.4	67	..	7.31	—8.63
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	91.6	77.2	54	..	5.44	—1.37
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	95.8	80.9	30	..	93.3	—5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.4	62.0	44	..	0.88	—0.33
Rawalpindi	89.1	58.1	20	..	7.92	—2.21
Lahore	98.8	66.0	29	..	1.02	—2.76
Hissar	100.5	67.4	22	..	0.65	..
Ambala	99.7	64.1	19	..	1.48	—1.48
Delhi	99.0	76.8	18	..	1.71	—1.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.5	72.3	23	..	0.76	—1.12
Mainpuri	101.3	68.1	19	..	1.02	—1.51
Jhansi	102.0	70.2	9	..	0.08	—1.37
Cawnpore	100.6	68.1	35	..	0.60	—1.32
Allahabad	102.4	68.7	24	..	0.01	—1.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.1	73.3	15	..	0.05	—1.23
Karachi	89.3	73.3	75	..	0.20	—1.39
Kotah	99.2	66.6	17	..	0.13	—1.40
Jaipore	101.3	66.0	12	..	0.33	—1.30
Mount Abu	93.2	68.9	11	..	0.09	—1.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA	87.2	68.9	11	..	..	—1.34
WEST—						
Bhuj	103.8	67.1	49	..	..	—0.50
Dwarka	88.0	78.7	84	..	0.19	—0.58
Veraval	84.4	73.9	76	..	..	—0.65
Rajkot	105.1	69.5	69	..	..	—0.56
Bhavnagar Para	106.2	70.2	68	..	0.13	—0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bunder Abas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mr. S. C. Hodiwala's public lecture on "Parsi and Hindu Religions Compared Part II, Guardian Spirits and Legends," Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration.

SATURDAY, May 6.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir with the English Mails of the 14th ultimo due at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., sixth ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 4-30 p.m.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., seventh ordinary general meeting, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 7.

P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette leaves Bombay with mails and passengers connecting with Mooltan from Aden.

MONDAY, May 8.

Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Wallace Street, Fort, 2-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of the City Improvement Trust, Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M. S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M. S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

DARUWALA—Sorabji Framji Daruwala, cousin of Ruttonji Jamsedji Manager, Phoenix Club. Girgaum Back Road, Bhashker's Wadi. Funeral ceremony at 8 a.m. (B. T.).

KOTWAL—Bai Piroja Framji Kotwal, sister of Dr. Dastoor Dhalla, Karelwadi. On 4th May.

SHROFF—Hirabai Shapoorji Shroff, wife of Shapoorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhathena Building. Charney Road. On 4th May.

JIJINA—Bai Goolbai, daughter of Cooverji Framji Jijina. Golwad's Lane, Fort. On 4th May.

COLAH.—Sorabji Byramjee Colah, eldest son of the late Byramjee Dadabhoy Colah. Middle Colaba, Colah Hall. oppo. Post Office. Funeral ceremony at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

May, 5.

116. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by E Coy. during week ending 7th May.

117. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—

I Company from Monday 1st to Sunday, 7th May, both days inclusive.

118. Miniature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays it is allotted to B Coy.

119. Return of Arms.—Members of all Companies except H must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"El Albanico" .....Javaloyes
Overture—"Hungarian" .....Keler Bela
Valse—"Verschmahte Liebe" .....Lincke
Selection—"Veronique" .....Messager
Parisian Sketches—Intermezzo Domoiselle chie .....Fletcher
Parisian Sketches—Valse Bal Masque Fletcher
Selection—"My Lady Molly" .....Jones
Morceau—"In the Night" .....Gilbert.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday the 7th instant commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas.

March—Ponderous .....Ord Hume
Valse—The Quaker Girl .....Godfrey
Cocheco—An Alaskan Love Song ...E. Reeves
Lancers—H. M. S. Pinafore .....C. Coote
Gavotte—The First Kiss .....Schubert
Serende—Sola .....Friedemann
Piccolo Solo—Polacca de Concert .....Theire
Two-Steps—Julie a Plantation Idyll ...Godfrey

BAND AT LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

NASSERWANJI M. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary situated in Khetwadi during April was 853, 160 being Parsis, 300 Hindus, 375 Mahomedans, 5 Christians, and 13 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 112.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the next Homeward Mail steamer Salsette will not sail till Tuesday, the 9th instant, a Supplemental Mail consisting of unregistered and registered letters will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on that date.

FATMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

During the month of April the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 10,282 of whom 4,120 were males, 3,306 females and 2,856 children. The average daily attendance was 342.

ACCIDENT TO A SCHOOLBOY.

Dhurma Bhou, a Hindu school-boy, aged nine years, residing at Odmerkhary was trying to climb on the back of a victoria, when he fell down and sustained a cut on the back of his head, four inches long. He was removed by his mother to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Wednesday night.

SERVANT AND JEWELLERY MISSING.

Mr. D. J. Issa Thariar, residing on the second flood of a house at Chowpatty, went to his office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday. At 6 p.m. his wife after locking up the front portion of their quarters, went to visit some relatives, leaving a cook named Kadar who had only been about fifteen days in service, in charge of the place. At 10 p.m. she returned home with her husband when they missed Kadar. Jewellery worth about Rs. 6,000 was found to have been stolen.

BURNING FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl named Jagoobai (16), residing at Parbhadevi. About twenty days ago, the deceased was engaged in working in her house when her clothes accidentally caught fire. Her cries brought her brother and others to her rescue and the fire was put out, but not before the girl was extensively burnt about her body. No report of the accident was made to the police and Jagoobai was treated at home where she eventually succumbed to her injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PLAGUE ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

For the purposes of Government Resolution dated 29th August 1906, Financial Department, sanctioning the grant of house rent, conveyance allowance, etc., to Government servants, who move from plague infected areas to healthy localities, the following localities are declared by the Commissioner of Bombay Municipality to be plague infected from the dates mentioned against them:—B and C Wards, 15 April 1916; E Ward, 11th March 1916; and F Ward 1st April 1916.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES.

The Bombay Government notify the substition of the following rule for rule 9 (f) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, published with Government Notification dated the 10th December, 1915:—

In the case of registration by the Commissioner of Police and by the District Magistrate of Karachi number plates shall be obtained respectively from the Motor Vehicles Department of the Head Police Office, Bombay, and from the office of the District Magistrate of Karachi, on payment of the cost.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 29th ultimo occurred as follows:—Bombay City 91, Kaira District 1, Surat Town and Port 4, Other places in Surat District 8, Bandra Port 3, Thana Port 1, Other places in Thana District 7, Nasik District 8, Satara District 10, Poona Town 3, Sholapur District 55 (for two weeks), Alibag Port 1, Other places in Kolaba District 1, Ratnagiri Port 3, Belgaum District 38, Dharwar District 14, Karachi Town and Port 4, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 21, Mangrol Port 2, and Ahmednagar District 20, Total 295.

GOWD SARASVAT CLUB.

This club held its 12th annual meeting on Sunday last in the Chikitsak Samotha Hall when the eleventh annual report and the audited statements of accounts were passed. The club has got a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,350 to its credit and nearly 105 members on the roll. The following gentlemen have been elected to form the Committee for the next year. President: Mr. B. V. Nerurkar; Vice-President: Mr. J. R. Gunjikar; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. S. B. Gothoskar, and Mr. M. D. Pai; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. N. M. Sukthankar; Captain: Mr. D. K. Telang; Members of the Committee: Messrs Y. G. Bhandari; K. V. Kaikini; R. V. Palekar; R. A. Wagle; S. M. Dalvi and B. M. Dalvi.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FURTHER DONATIONS FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following further donations have been promised to Lady Willingdon for the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi:—

H. H. Mir Sir Imam Baksha Khan of Khairpur, G.C.I.E., Rs. 5,000.

The minor Chief of Savantvadi, per Major H. Harrison, Administrator, Rs 1,500.

The Raj Saheb of Wankaner, K.C.I.E., Rs 1,000.

The Chief of Mudhol, Rs. 500.

Mr G. C. Whitwork, Rs. 100.

A complete list of donors has now been forwarded to Sir Pardey Lukis, Chairman of the Committee of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, and the names of the donors will be placed on a tablet at the entrance to the Bombay Presidency Block.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISPUTE OVER A BETROTHAL.

STEPSON CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate decided a case in which Hafoabai alias Hanifabai, a Memon widow charged Haji Abdoola Mahomed Jacob her stepson, with voluntarily causing her hurt on the 21st March.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the complainant had an adult daughter called Mariambai. As the mother had arranged a match for her daughter with the son of one Salemahomed who was a respectable person and who she believed would make a good husband, the accused was indignant, he having disapproved of the arrangement. On the day of the alleged offence, the complainant's daughter's prospective father-in-law, had gone on a visit to her at her house at Haji Alli Here the accused, it was alleged, suddenly turned up and ordered the guest to march out of the house. As the complainant remonstrated the accused told her to pack up and be ready to go with him. She having remonstrated, the accused attacked her in a most violent and shameless manner. He bit her on her left forearm and kicked her. He then gave her blows and was only saved from further molestation by people who were her witnesses.

The defence was that the case was a false one.

His Worship held that the case in his opinion was not a false case but a genuine one. It appeared to him that the witness Buttiwalla had given false evidence and thereby spoiled the case. He, therefore, discharged the accused but at the same time severely warned him not to molest the complainant.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Mulji appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kapadia defended the accused.

ALLEGED THEFT AT PRESIDENCY MILLS

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, (1) Jayantilal Goculdas, head clerk of the Presidency Mills, (2) Nandlal Motilal, a merchant and (3) Pralhadji Devshanker another clerk of the same mills, were charged by Inspector G. A. Newby, the allegations against them being that the first accused on the 24th April at Bombay did commit theft as a servant of nine bags of hard waste valued at Rs. 270-14-0 belonging to the Presidency Mills and the second and third accused abetted him in the commission of the said offence.

Inspector Newby prosecuted, while Mr. N. N. Saher with Mr. J. S. Mehta appeared for the first accused, Mr. Velinkar instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. B. Desai represented the second and the third accused was represented by Mr. Nariman.

The case is in its initial stage and is proceeding.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FINAL M.B., B.S. EXAMINATION APRIL 1916.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Passed the whole examination (Class II):—Bapat; Barucha; Huilgol; Kaiker; Khambatta; Kologi; Merchant; Nicholson; Shroff; Tamboli; Vakharia; Godbole; Mehta; Patankar; G. K. Godbole; Gracias; Karia; Vaishnav.

Passed the whole examination (Not classed):—Grandhi, M.R.; Krishnaswamirao, M. S.; Cursetji.

Passed in all subjects except one:—Godbole; Gonsalves; Gupte; Mengle; Trivedi; Velladares.

Passed in Part I:—Dhunjibhoy; Gonsalves; Gupte; Jaitley; Mengle; Trivedi; Valladares.

Passed in Part II:—Ferreira; Mary; Godbole; Lester; Buxamusa; Limaye; Vas.

BRITISH EFFORTS IN THE WAR.

FRENCH TRIBUTE.

The eighth of a series of addresses to the French, issued by a special committee, whose chairman is M. Ernest Lavisse, of the French Academy, deals with the British effort in the Great War. The committee is composed of such eminent men as Henri Bergson, Emile Boutroux, Ernest Denis and General Malleterre. The address does full justice to the raising of England's great armies and in the transformation of the country into a vast munitions factory for the supply of arms and shells not only to herself, but also to all her Allies. It pays a warm tribute to the British people for its unselfish and loyal spirit in consenting to sacrifice its dearest traditions of personal liberty in exchanging the voluntary system of recruiting for a form of conscription. To-day, the address goes on to say, the help England is giving us to-day is ten times greater than at the outset. And although she has already paid her heavy toll of blood, she possesses still the flower of her youth and strength. When Germany has no longer sufficient men England will be able to obtain soldiers from her huge resources, and her new armies, inured already to the fatigues and perils of war, are the living image of people of athletes.

Let us not forget the contributions of the Empire. The whole world has heard of the exploits of the Canadians at Ypres, of the Australians in the Dardanelles. Canada alone has given 250,000 men and promises 500,000. After referring to Great Britain's war industries and the work of the Fleet, the letter describes the economic power of England, observing that British finance, in a greater measure even than the French, constitutes the common treasure of the Allies. Never, it says, can the fictitious credit of Germany conquer the substantial credit of Great Britain, and it concludes:—"England, like other countries, may have to husband her resources. The British people, indeed, the most exacting, the most accustomed to habits of luxury, is learning the discipline of frugality. Thus the effort of this great people against the common enemy is, first and above all, an effort over itself. We owe the British our admiration and our faith. To us they have generously given us theirs in unstinted measure. We are spectators of a moral mobilisation which exalts and unites all the energies of England in an irresistible will to conquer."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 4.)

Major F. de B. Hancock, Administrator of the Porbandar State, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days combined with furlough on medical certificate for three months and five days with effect from 5th April 1916.

Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri, to do duty as Assistant Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri Sessions Division.

Mr. P. J. Athaide is temporarily appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police is extended by one month.

Mr. G. R. Mayers, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st May 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Stenson to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. G. R. Mayers on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, on the termination of the temporary appointment at present held by him, to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta

Captain C. G. D. Gahan, Supply and Transport Corps, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties, during the absence of Major W. C. Anderson on leave.

Mr. E. E. Turner, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, was granted privilege leave for five weeks with effect from the 19th December 1915.

Mr. F. L. Sharp, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, acted as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilige leave of Mr. E. E. Turner.

Mr. S. S. Karnadkar, Mamlatdar of the Karajgi Taluka in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. H. Wadia, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Acting Assistant Taxing Officer and Commissioner for taking Accounts, to be Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. Edwin Gellett to be Assistant Taxing Officer and Commissioner for taking Accounts, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Trivedi to be a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, on probation, and to be attached for duty to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha to be a Junior Collector vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Miaji Kadri, I.S.O., retiring.

Mr. A. O. Koreishi, District Deputy Collector, Karachi, passed, on 11th April 1916, an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Western Division, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 8th May 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Vice Mr. A. C. Hiley, proceeding on leave:

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks to be Divisional Forest Officer, Western Division Kanara.

Mr. R. W. Inder to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison to hold charge of the office of the Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in addition to his ordinary duties, for a period of three months from 10th March 1916, in connection with the revision settlements of the Akola, Parner and Nagar Talukas of the Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

The following officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 12th April 1916:—

Passed with credit.—Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., and Mr. S. K. Haldar, I.C.S.;

Passed.—Mr. F. W. Perry, I.C.S., and Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sukkur, in addition to his own duties, from the date of receiving charge from Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., until the date of relief by Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S.

The Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain of Byculla, to be supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral, doing duty in the base hospitals.

The Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar, as a temporary measure.

The Rev. F. W. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Mount Abu, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad with charge of its out-stations except Baroda, in addition to his other duties.

The Rev. A. C. Ashworth, Assistant Chaplain at Colaba, to be Chaplain of Baroda, in addition to his other duties.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji have been re-elected and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, has been elected by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representatives on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Major H. B. Steen, to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain L. B. C. Marksman.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Norman Boyd Kinnear to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March 1916.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Walter Macgregor Petrie to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1916.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Major George Kemp Walker, C.I.E., (Indian Civil Veterinary Department) is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th April 1916.

Assistant Surgeon N. B. Majmundar, L.M. & S., acted as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, in addition to his own duties as House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Karachi, from the 17th to 25th July 1915.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Sholapur, to be District Government Pleader for the district of Sholapur, and to be the Public Prosecutor in the same district, for a period of three years from 2nd May 1916, vice Rao Saheb N. W. Pai, LL.B., whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. Hari Vithal Godbole to be substantive pro tempore Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 400.

Mr. Salvador Fernandez to be substantive pro tempore Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 350.

Mr. Sidheshwar Shivram Deodhar to be substantive pro tempore Deputy Educational Inspector of Rs. 300.

Mr. Abdullakhan Ibrahimkhan Attar to be substantive pro tempore Deputy Educational Inspector on Rs. 250.

Mr. Jamshedji Navroji Dastur, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Chunilal Jivanlal Hansoti, U.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for six weeks with effect from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. Vinayak Trimbak Agashe, L.C.E., of the charge of the Central Division.

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BOMBAY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

ELECTIVE ELEMENT ENLARGED.

The Bombay Government have issued orders modifying the constitution of the under-mentioned District Local Boards in the manner specified below with effect from the 1st instant:—

Kolaba:—The constitution of the District Local Board of Kolaba will be as follows:—

Eight elective members (7, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members respectively; and one to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district); five nominated members (To be appointed by Government.) In all thirteen members.

Kanara:—The constitution of the District Local Board of Kanara will be as follows:—

Nine elective members (8, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards from amongst their own members respectively; one to be elected by the Commissioners of the Karwar Municipality from amongst their own members); five nominated members (To be appointed by Government). In all fourteen members.

Belgaum:—The constitution of the District Local Board of Belgaum will be as follows:—

Ten elective members (One to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members, one to be elected by the Municipality of Belgaum, and one to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district); six nominated members (To be appointed by Government). In all sixteen members.

East Khandesh.—The constitution of the District Local Board, East Khandesh, will be as follows:—

Twelve elective members (10 *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members respectively; one to be elected by the holders of the entire alienated villages within the district and one to be elected by the Chopda Municipality) seven nominated members (To be appointed by Government). In all nineteen members

West Kandesh:—The constitution of the District Local Board, West Khandesh, will be as follows:—

Nine elective members (7, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members respectively; one to be elected by the Dhulia Municipality; and one to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district); five nominated members (To be appointed by Government). In all fourteen members.

Ahmednagar.—The constitution of the District Local Board of Ahmednagar will be as follows:—

Twelve elective members, (10, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members respectively; one to be elected by the Municipality of Ahmednagar; and one to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district); seven nominated members (To be appointed by the Commissioner, C.D.). In all nineteen members."

Ahmedabad.—The constitution of the District Local Board of Ahmedabad will be as follows:—

Twelve elective members (9, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members respectively; one to be elected by the Municipality of Ahmedabad; one to be elected by the Municipality of Viramgam and one to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district); seven nominated members (To be appointed by Government). In all nineteen members."

Surat:—The constitution of the District Local Board of Surat will be as follows:—

Ten elective members (8, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst their own members, respectively; one to be elected by the Municipality of Surat, and one to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district); six nominated members (To be appointed by Government.) In all sixteen members."

THE KING OF SPAIN.

The Spanish Ambassador in Berlin is in charge of French interest, and the American Minister of our interest, says the "Manchester Guardian." Two months ago someone from England wrote personally to the King of Spain about some prisoners of war. He took up the case, and he now engages in a great deal of personal communication on behalf of individuals here through the Foreign Office, and War Office business is still done through Mr. Gerard. Anyone for whom the King of Spain acts receives a personal letter from his palace at Madrid, and he is indefatigably enthusiastic in this relief work. He is strictly impartial, and in no way tries to curb Teutonic machinations in Spain, although his own sympathies and those of his wife must be very pro-English. What the King stands for is charitableness, and when the history of the war comes to be written the world will appreciate the part that he has played.

It is quite possible that the eventual invitation to an armistice may be made through him if the Germans do not wish directly to approach the Allies.

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K. G. A. REMTULLA MULJI & CO.
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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DIXON'S IRON FOUNDRY.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, President being in the chair, the Commissioner's Report on the complaints regarding the nuisance caused by Messrs. Dixon & Co.'s iron foundry at Mazagon came on for consideration.

It will be remembered that complaints against the nuisance were frequently made since 1914. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the matter, and they came to the conclusion that the foundry was a nuisance. The Commissioner also thought that it was a nuisance, and he called upon Messrs. Dixon & Co. to surround the factory with boards. This demand was not complied with and Messrs. Dixon & Co. were prosecuted for causing a nuisance, but the prosecution failed on the technical ground that the date of the offence was not shown in the summons. A further prosecution was not launched as subsequently the factory was fully employed in preparing fittings for Government transports. Since then the Factory Act was amended, and it made it possible for the Commissioner to compel the factory to discontinue its work, but the Commissioner did not think it advisable to take an extreme step, but suggested that it should be allowed to carry on the work under the following conditions:—

A temporary license should be given for the duration of the war so as not to interfere with the supply of munitions; that during this time all night work, even for Government, should be absolutely prohibited and a substantial deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be taken to be absolutely forfeitable by the Commissioner if night work takes place; that the Company must be informed that no noisy work whatsoever, such as boiler making, foundry work, copper and blacksmith's work, &c., will be allowed on the expiry of their temporary license, and that the Company should be in a financial position after the termination of the war immediately to remove their work elsewhere.

Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla moved the adoption of the Commissioner's Report.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee said that if the factory was a nuisance, it should be stopped, but so long as it manufactured munitions, they should not compel the company, to discontinue the work, which however, should not be allowed to be continued at night. He moved, as an amendment that Messrs. Dixon & Co be informed that they should not work at night, and that if they did so their deposit of Rs. 1,000 would have to be forfeited.

Mr. Joseph Baptista pointed out that this was an old-standing grievance and the Corporation had passed a Resolution in 1914 to put a stop to the nuisance. He moved another amendment to the effect that the Corporation adhere to their Resolution of 1914 and requested the Commissioner to take necessary action; that the Commissioner be requested to state whether it was absolutely necessary for Messrs. Dixon to continue the workshop in the present place for manufacturing munitions; if so, the Corporation were of opinion that such time should be given to Messrs. Dixon & Co. as was necessary to find another place, subject to the proviso that the work should not be continued after 7 p.m., and that the deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be forfeited if the work was done at night.

After some discussion, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Baptista's amendment which was carried.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

On the motion of Dr. Jehangir Cursetji it was resolved that:

"With reference to the programme laid down for constructing new Municipal School buildings at the joint expense of the Municipal Corporation and the Government to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (a) the date on which the scheme of the building programme was finally sanctioned, and the date on which the building of the first school in the programme was taken in hand; (b) the number of buildings that have been finally completed and the date on which each of them was completed and taken up for school purposes; (c) the number of schools that are still under construction; (d) the number of buildings of which the plans and estimates have been already sanctioned, but not yet taken in hand; and (e) to make any recommendations or suggestions to hasten the completion of the programme. That the Schools Committee be requested to submit a report at an early date, as to what action they have taken or intend to take in regard to the improvement or removal of some of the present school buildings to better premises, specially in the light of the reports of the Medical Inspection of Schools during the year 1914-15."

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINAL.

HORNETS (3) BEAT G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC (2)

The Committee of Management of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament having ordered a replay of this tie in the semi-final round, on grounds which have already appeared in these columns, these two teams met for the second time on the Oval on Thursday, when before a record attendance of spectators, the Hornets ran out winners by three goals to two. It was a fast and a close encounter replete with brilliant individual rushes and sturdy defence. The Railway team, which looked a little stronger on paper, had thus to admit defeat to the Hornets who, after being subjected to considerable pressure in the initial period when they had a goal registered against them through Spiers after 25 minutes' play, developed magnificent offensive and defensive tactics. Quite unaccountably the Railway defence fell to pieces and the whole team was thoroughly put out of gear as though by convulsion. The Hornets played exceptionally well after ends had been changed and drew level within seven minutes from the restart, Neill scoring the first goal. This heartened the team to no small extent and they played with the confidence begotten of success and romped round the Railway defence and delivered sortie after sortie with determined and unabated vigour. Both the teams had one change, Shanahan playing in place of Brock in the Railway half-line, while Stephen played in place of Knight in the Hornets' half-line. Both sets of forwards dribbled and tackled well, the Railway forwards having a greater share in attack in the first half, while the change of ends saw vigorous incisive and well-sustained pressure being kept up on the Railway defence. The brothers James at back played a superb game and the Hornets' half-line, which either played too far up or lagged far too behind in the first half, kept their position well thereafter and as a line the trio fed their forwards and broke up the opposition with remarkable judgment, coolness and precision. While Dame Fortune thus smiled on the Hornets who had matters very much as they liked, the Railway defence was subjected to puissant attack and struggled gamely to avert further calamity. No further scoring was recorded till the call of time. Low, Hebbard and Spiers played with great dash and combination.

An extra period was then decided upon. Within a minute from this second restart the Hornets made a rush for the Railway goal and young James beat Goddard from close quarters. Soon after Neill scored the third goal for the Hornets. After five minutes' play, the teams changed sides and the Railway men now strained every nerve to reduce the margin. Two minutes before the close Low scored the second goal for the G. I. P. Ry. team with a splendid left hand shot. The game thus came to a close amidst great enthusiasm and cheering by the Hornets' supporters which showed that their victory was as deserved as it was popular.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Connell; W. James and H. James; Rodrigues, Windsor and Stephen; Downes, Navin, Jones, Neill and Rodrigues.

G. I. P. Ry.:—Goddard; Esai and Vithal; Shanahan, Pais and Walton; Low, Hebbard, Spiers, Downes and Jones.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Sharp.

A PROTEST.

At the close of the game, the G. I. P. Railway team lodged a protest with the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament against the Umpires' decisions—the allegations being—

(a) one goal was scored from a clean off-side position;

(b) the second goal was scored as the result of a knock-on, and

(c) that they were not strictly fair in their decisions.

At the time of writing these lines we do not know what the decision of the Committee will be. But so far as we know, we may safely say that these grounds of protest are absolutely frivolous, the Umpire's *finding on fact* being final and binding on all competing teams and the Committee have no authority to over-rule his decisions on point of facts. Until and unless there is a mistake on a point of law of the game of hockey, as was the case in the penalty-bully in the first meeting between these two teams, the referee's decision is absolutely final and nothing can upset this autocrat's decision. A referee, who is only an erring human being, sees things with his own eyes as much as circumstances would permit him with a fair mind and he does not see things with the eyes of either players or spectators.

Lastly, to say that the supervision was not fair is to say the least most unsporting and from the standpoint of the Committee of Management it is highly reprehensible, and a responsible Club official, whatever may be his private opinion about a particular person's refereeing, who makes bold to attribute motive and to put that in writing as a ground of protest, should be made to account for such allegations against sporting gentlemen who have the misfortune to carry the whistle for the supervision of a game. We trust the Committee will take serious notice of this allegation of unfairness and give the referees sufficient protection against such statements, so that there may not be a recurrence of such publicly made uncharitable remarks.

PROTEST OVERRULED.

We are informed that the Committee of Management has overruled the protest lodged by the G. I. P. Railway Athletic.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the above tournament the Bombay Educational Society's High School drew with the Parsee Trinity on the Bombay Gymkhana ground last evening. Twenty minutes' extra time was played but no score resulted and the game is to be replayed this morning at 7-30 on the Gymkhana ground.

The Cathedral High School put up a cricket match score against the Young Friends' Hockey Club, scoring 16 goals to their opponents' 1.

This evening the St. Mary's High School play the Cathedral High School, in the semi-final round on the Cooperage ground, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association from Poona play the winners of this morning's match on the Gymkhana ground. Both games will start at 5-15 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A NEW TURN.

Interesting variety was introduced to the Excelsior programme last night by the appearance of the Dick Dorothy Trio of whirlwind dancers, who hail from the London Hippodrome. This is one of the most brilliant turns of its kind we have seen in Bombay. The Dick Dorothy Trio are apparently very young but they are also very talented, and they excel in that particular kind of eccentric dancing in which the British race can give a lead to the nations of the earth. Everything they do is intensely modern and the very last word in decadence. It is impossible to resist the fascination of their rapid, acrobatic but withal graceful movements and the brilliance of their step dancing. Last night they were received with uproarious applause but rather unkindly refused an encore, a fact due, perhaps, to the discomfort of any sort of whirlwind performances in the heat which we are now enjoying.

The remainder of the programme consists of a coloured Balbao film of a rather foolish love story, and the inimitable Charley Chaplin as a champion pugilist, one of the funniest performances that this genius of the film world has yet put before the public.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN ESPLANADE ROAD.

PARSI ASSAULTED BY YOUNG LADY

An extraordinary scene took place yesterday evening at Esplanade Road on the pavement outside Messrs. Leach and Webborny's establis'ment. It seems that a young European lady resented some conduct or remark on the part of a Parsi gentleman and proceeded soundly to berate him. A large crowd gathered and the Parsi ran into Bell Lane. Here he was followed by the young lady who proceeded to assault him with great energy, being assisted in her task, it is alleged, by some of the by-standers. While this was going on Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, came up. He immediately stopped to enquire as to what was the matter, and by his orders the crowd was dispersed. The victim of the assault appealed to the Commissioner who referred him to the nearest police station. The young lady, it appears, complained that she had been grossly insulted.

"FOOTPATHS" ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly enlighten me whether the strip of narrow higher road running along the burning and the burial grounds on the Queens Road be termed a footpath and can a police officer compel a passer-by to use the same under the Police Act in view of the present state of the road with roots of big trees obstructing the path which are likely to cause a tumble in the dark.—Yours, etc.

A DAILY PASSER-BY.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the final of the Gentlemen's Doubles handicap, played yesterday:—

Montgomery and Cocke beat Kibblewhite and Guoyther, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, May 4.

377. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

A TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A telegraph office has been opened at Magil, in Ellora District, for paid message traffic.

The annual Uras of Pir Syed Hissamuddin Qattar Zanjani Chishti will commence to-day, at Kasba Peth, near Juri Mandi, Poona City, and will last till the 8th instant.

CONGESTION ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 4.

A press communiqué says:—During the past four months the Indian railways have suffered from congestion owing to the transfer of traffic from sea to railway. They have been called upon to handle an unprecedented volume of traffic, particularly of long distance coal traffic, and have done so, if not to the satisfaction of all concerned at any rate with such a measure of success as has prevented any serious breakdown of business, through failure to supply coal to mills, workshops and industries generally. The monsoon period is now in sight which may be expected to prove as is usual a period of comparative slackness and an immediate improvement in the position may therefore be anticipated. It must be recognised, however, that in the winter of 1916-17 if the war should last so long or if the difficulty of obtaining shipping for coastwise trade persists after the restoration of peace, there is a serious possibility that the handling of a still greater volume of business may present a still more difficult problem to railway administrations. Everything possible is being done by providing additional facilities to increase the capacity of railways on the routes affected, but it must be remembered that the restrictions imposed by the practical impossibility of obtaining manufactured material from abroad prevent any hope of any considerable relief in the immediate future.

In these circumstances the Railway Board have been considering the advisability of convening a Conference at which all commercial interests should be represented, to consider what means can be devised in advance for dealing with such a situation. In a letter which the Agent, East Indian Railway, has addressed to the Chambers of Commerce, it has been suggested that a better distribution of traffic over the year would bring about a considerable alleviation of the difficulty of dealing with the cold weather traffic. The seasonal variation of traffic over the railways principally affected i.e. the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, and Great Indian Peninsular railways is shown by the figures of monthly total goods earnings for the previous three years.

The figures showed that whereas in the period November to May, the value of the traffic is roughly two hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees per month, in the period June to October it falls little over one hundred and fifty lakhs per month. It will be seen that the months of June to October are months of comparatively low traffic. The greater, therefore, the volume of coal and other minerals which can be carried during these months the greater will be the relief in the busy winter season.

The best means of effecting this result by the co-operation of all concerned is a matter which might well be discussed at the proposed Conference. It may prove, however, that whatever has been done in this direction has been inadequate to prevent congestion in the busy months, and the increased volume of traffic to be dealt with next winter may render it essential for the railway administration to decide to what traffic preference is to be given if the minimum of economy and loss is to result. If adequate arrangements are to be made in advance for considering and deciding upon this question of preference, it seems most desirable to concert them now in order that when the time comes, if it comes at all, the machinery for dealing with the situation may be available. The consideration of the matter at the Conference, such as is proposed, appears to order the best means of reaching a decision which will be in the best interest of the Empire while taking account of all the individual interests concerned.

FAMINE IN BENGAL.

CONDITIONS IN BANKURA UNCHANGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The official report of famine in Bengal for the week ending 22nd April last shows that in Bankura district distress is unchanged. Coarse rice is selling at nine and half seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 16,120 and in receipt of gratuitous relief 25,246. The number of persons relieved on private works was 6,475. In Tippera conditions are improving. 2,767 persons are on test works and 6,735 in receipt of gratuitous relief.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The market generally was dull with only small business passing in jute mill shares and coal shares. The former ruled quiet but steady in a sticky market. There was not much life in the coal share section and the miscellaneous section was not characterised by any feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra, 10/6; Bengal, 789, 790; Govindpore, 10/12, 11; New Teeturya, 7; Sengaran "B," 6; Teetulmuri, 12/8, 12/10.

Jute:—Alliance, 356; Budge-Budge (ord) 403 to 408; Barnagore (ord) 92; Clive (ord) 113, 112; Delta (ord) 405, 406; Empire (ord) 31/2, 31/4, 32; Fort Gloster 379, Gourepore (ord) 533, 534; Gourepore (prefs) 104; Hooghly (ord) 42/8, 42/12, 43; Kamarhatty (ord) 324, 325; Kanknarrah (ord) 423/8; Reliance (ord) 195, 193 ex dividend; Union (ord) 388, 389.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81/2 to Rs. 81/4 s. d., small lots were done at Rs. 81/6 to Rs. 81/8.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION

RESULTS DECLARED.

The following candidates have passed the School Final Examination at the Centres mentioned below:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

R. M. Andar, R. R. Bapat, A. V. Barve, A. M. Bhat, N. S. Bhat, A. P. Bhide, G. R. Byndoor, G. A. Damle, B. K. Deodhar, R. Y. Desmukh, B. K. Deshpande, V. B. Deshpande, J. F. Fernandez, V. D. Ghanekar, N. K. Gokhale, D. B. Joshi, L. S. Kagal, B. R. Kanade, K. V. Kanitkar, M. R. Karambelkar, S. V. Kelkar, D. S. Khedekar, D. M. Kher, G. M. Kher, D. G. Kulkarni, S. T. Lalit, K. T. Lele, V. B. Londhe, V. H. Mahaddalkar, K. H. Marathe, K. W. Marathe, F. M. Mehta, S. S. Mondkar, J. D. Motafram, V. V. Nadkerny, S. G. Naravane, V. G. Nimakar, V. S. Palker, B. Pandit, S. B. Parkar, N. P. Patan—, G. Patwardhan, V. B. Pethe, G. G. Sahasrabudhe, G. Samson, S. M. Sathaye, R. J. Sirdesai, A. Shaldme, K. M. Shinkar, L. C. Tamhane, G. S. Teredesai, D. G. Vaidya, G. V. Vaidya, *Ex-students.*—H. G. Lakdawala, K. M. Linewala, S. M. Muzumdar, A. H. Sheth.

POONA CENTRE.

N. K. Acharya, S. B. Adawadkar, V. P. Adkar, N. V. Amdekar, V. V. Aphale, R. M. Apte, G. V. Bhagwat, G. V. Bhagwat, V. V. Bhagwat, K. T. Bhargave, G. D. Bhat, S. V. Bhide, D. S. Bhogle, M. S. Chavan, V. S. Chinchorkar, L. V. Datar, V. C. Date, V. R. Deole, D. R. Deshmukh, D. K. Deshpande, N. R. Deshpande, N. K. Dhamadhere, S. B. Dhavale, V. V. Dhongde, S. H. Doshi, F. Edward, S. T. Gad, B. N. Galande, R. S. Ghadyalji, G. K. Gokhale, R. B. Gokhale, V. H. Gond, G. R. Gore, D. B. Joshi, D. G. Joshi, G. S. Joshi, K. G. Joshi, M. R. Joshi, R. R. Joshi, R. V. Joshi, R. V. Kale, D. V. Karandikar, M. L. Karandikar, S. D. Karandikar, D. S. Khair, A. N. Khare, D. S. Kulkarni, E. A. Kulkarni, G. N. Kulkarni, G. R. Kulkarni, H. V. Kulkarni, M. A. Kulkarni, M. H. Kulkarni, N. V. Kulkarni, R. G. Kulkarni, S. R. Kulkarni, S. R. Kulkarni, V. M. Kulkarni, V. S. Kulkarni, S. D. Limaye, H. R. Lohare, S. V. Malichkar, S. B. Marathe, G. N. Matange, R. V. Meharunkar, Y. S. Mehendale, M. D. Mirasdar, V. M. Moharir, S. B. Mokashi, M. P. Mone, Y. D. Musalman, D. V. Nirgudkar, S. V. Oke, R. R. Pandit, S. R. Paradkar, B. L. Pardeshi, A. S. Patil, G. K. Patil, G. E. Patwardhan, S. S. Patwardhan, V. G. Phadke, M. N. Phatak, H. N. Pratape, D. V. Puntambekar, D. N. Purohit, G. R. Purvant, D. H. Rajguru, R. M. Sebastian, A. W. Sahasrabudhe, K. V. Sahasrabudhe, R. H. Salaye, D. L. Samudra, R. P. Savant, M. M. Shaikh, V. G. Shingade, N. V. Shitut, V. G. Shrotriya, T. K. Shukla, D. D. Talwalkar, V. K. Tembhekar, Y. T. Thakar, P. Y. Tidke, S. Timothy, G. G. Vaidya, N. D. Vaidya.

Ex-students.—T. N. Abhyankar, T. P. Bal, G. G. Barwe, N. V. Dharu, R. G. Dhekne, G. R. Joshi, B. L. Kakade, M. V. Kulkarni, P. G. Kulkarni, R. P. Kulkarni, N. G. Natu, D. G. Rasal, V. K. Sarnaik.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

C. P. Acharya, S. M. Adhikari, J. R. Adhyaru, F. K. Amin, J. M. Amin, M. C. Amin, M. H. Amin, R. M. Amin, C. V. Atmaram Bhukanwala, C. H. Barbhaiya, C. C. Barbhaiya, B. J. Bhandari, S. S. Bharucha, B. D. Bhatt, B. N. Bhatt, C. U. Bhatt, M. B. Bhatt, M. D. Bhatt, M. G. Bhatt, N. H. Bhatt, T. B. Bohra, D. J. Brahmbhatt, M. A. Bukhari, R. A. Chokshi, C. T. Christian, G. B. Christian, M. S. Christi, H. W. Christy, J. L. Chudgar, D. B. Dalal, D. M. Dalal, K. B. Dave, N. N. Dave, A. D. Desai, B. L. Desai, B. P. Desai, B. N. Desai, B. K. Desai, C. D. Desai, C. N. Desai, D. K. Desai, G. K. Desai, G. L. Desai, M. D. Desai, M. D. Desai, M. H. Desai, M. K. Desai, M. K. Desai, M. P. Desai, N. B. Desai, P. N. Desai, R. C. Desai, R. D. Desai, V. K. Desai, J. K. Dholabhai, B. B. Dwivedi, S. B. Garge, S. A. Jhina, H. M. Joshi, J. I. Joshi, T. C. Kapadia, E. A. Kazi, S. V. Kelkar, M. K. Khanvazir, C. G. Kshatri, R. N. Kumbhar, R. R. Lakhiara, M. B. Malek, M. H. Malek, C. B. Mehta, K. F. Mehta, M. C. Mehta, M. L. Mehta, N. J. Mehta, P. H. Mehta, U. B. Mehta, M. C. Modi, O. C. Modi, V. N. Mody, C. L. Naik, M. V. Naik, C. B. Nanavati, R. G. Nanavati, N. M. Nitimargi, D. J. Pandya, L. T. Pandya, N. C. Pandya, C. K. Parekh, A. L. Parikh, J. R. Parikh, N. C. Parikh, A. B. Patel, A. M. Patel, A. S. Patel, B. L. Patel, B. B. Patel, C. P. Patel, C. U. Patel, D. G. Patel, G. H. Patel, H. M. Pael, H. B. Patel, K. J. Patel, K. R. Patel, M. J. Patel, M. C. Patel, N. J. Patel, R. P. Patel, D. M. Purohit, K. A. Purohit, J. D. Randeria, A. K. Rathod, B. S. Raval, R. G. Raval, R. L. Raval, K. A. Samlodi, A. C. Shah, A. K. Shah, B. T. Shah, D. L. Shah, F. V. Shah, H. M. Shah, H. K. Shah, J. C. Shah, M. T. Shah, M. B. Shah, M. S. Shah, M. C. Shah, M. J. Shah, M. T. Shah, M. C. Shah, N. J. Shah, P. M. Shah S. S. Shah, B. P. Shastri, C. C. Sheth, C. N. Sheth, V. P. Shroff, B. A. Shukla, S. P. Shukla, U. G. Shukla, C. V. Soni, K. C. Thakore, H. L. Trivedi, R. D. Trivedi, S. S. Trivedi, S. B. Trivedi, V. T. Trivedi, V. R. Trivedi, M. B. Udwadia, H. G. Uraizee, H. K. Vadodaria, M. M. Vaidya, R. D. Vaidya, S. G. Vaidya, P. D. Vashi, L. V. Vora, B. N. Vyas, K. A. Vyas.

Ex-students.—C. K. Dave, M. H. Shah, A. A. Sheth.

DHARWAR CENTRE.

Y. K. Apte, V. D. Arballi, M. S. Bagali, A. N. Bagewadi, I. V. Bhate, V. T. Bhate, G. J. Bhide, S. V. Chandawarkar, R. T. Dani, K. R. Deshpande, T. V. Deshpande, C. N. Deur, M. M. Dhalayet, H. B. Gangavati, B. S. Gondar, L. K. Hardikar, S. C. Hittalmani, S. L. Honavarkar, S. R. Huddar, M. P. Inamdar, M. K. Jahagirdar, P. R. Jalihal, B. M. Kalasannavar, J. H. Kalkundrikar, R. V. Karlekar, R. V. Kinikar, K. P. Kottalgi, G. K. Kulkarni, M. B. Kulkarni P. B. Kulkarni, S. B. Kulkarni, S. H. Kulkarni, S. K. Kulkarni, V. K. Kulkarni, V. J. Kulkarni, G. N. Kumashi, G. B. Kumta, D. R. Latkar, S. V. Mahajan, R. S. Mahantshetty, V. J. Mutalik, H. P. Nadgouda, M. D. Nadkarni, P. G. Naik, G. A. Natu, V. B. Patil, V. S. Patil, V. N. Ranade, K. L. Rohidekar, N. B. Sankoli, R. G. Sortur, S. G. Sovani, B. G. Tanksali, B. P. Taveri, K. G. Vyas.

Ex-students.—R. L. Amathe, H. V. Ayanangoudar, P. H. Deshpande, V. G. Devale, B. B. Devarshi, G. N. Dikshit J. B. Jambhekar, A. V. Karmbelkar, G. R. Koppal, D. V. Kulkarni, P. S. Kulkarni, S. G. Kurundawad, B. T. Mithari, S. G. Nakhare, S. H. Petkar, N. A. Soudagar, H. R. Yeri.

KARACHI CENTRE.

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Ex-students.—T. D. Ansrani, A. H. J. K. Daudpoto, C. H. Kathar, W. G. Wahiomalani.

CRATER FIGHTING.

THE "SUICIDE CLUB."

Describing some exciting experiences on the western front during a recent display of liveliness by the enemy a Withington man tells the following vivid story in a letter to his parents:—

Darkness had barely set in which the enemy became very lively in the neighbourhood of the crater. His machine-guns rattled viciously, and ours answered him. Trench mortars and rifle grenades were thrown over in quite uncomfortable profusion. Our trench howitzers replied with interest, and soon a regular "strafe" was in progress. Meanwhile the sappers were pushing on with the new defence emplacements necessitated by the explosion of the mine. Spread out on the lip of the crater to protect them were the bombers, and work progressed at a good rate. But things were destined to assume a more exciting aspect

CAUGHT BY THE LEWIS GUN.

A working party near the crater saw a patrol of two or three score Germans creeping stealthily towards our line. One of our working party was the machine-gun sergeant a man of action. Quick as a flash he grasped the situation. Without hesitation he dashed back for his gun, and brought it into position near the crater. On came the enemy, until they could not have been more than twenty yards away. Then the sergeant took his chance. Back came the trigger of his little Lewis gun—firing at the rate of 400 rounds a minute,—and down went the Germans like corn before a sickle. The bombers accepted the signal for action, and rained a perfect inferno of fire into the crater. Undeterred as yet, the foe responded gamely, and bombs and rifle grenades came over like peas.

A very gallant officer was one of their victims. Another was a bombing sergeant. Badly wounded near the edge of the chasm he could not move without assistance. But he could and did cheer his men. Another bomb dropped a few yards from him and added to his wounds. "Give it them, boys," he yelled, and the bombers threw with renewed vigour. One or two small flank attacks were met in the same manner, and the enemy's losses must indeed have been heavy.

BOMBING DUELS.

Quietness reigned for a short period. The stretcher-bearers got the wounded away with commendable expedition, though one brave fellow in going to bring a sufferer from an exposed position was shot through the head. Bombing duels continued intermittently through the night, but as day approached things slackened down somewhat and by dawn it was almost quiet again. As the day wore on the enemy became very lively with his trench mortars, and so frequent were the sentries' warning blasts that you might have imagined yourself at a dirty football match.

Night set in again, and the working parties crept out to their duties, though a very bright moon proved rather a serious inconvenience. The enemy had parties out, too, but whenever they were observed our bombers dispersed them. The lot of these bombers is a hard one, as their nickname "The Suicide Club" denotes. They are called out at all hours of the day and night to undertake most dangerous tasks. For seven and eight hours at a stretch our men lay on the edge of this crater, screening the working parties and holding the position.

A BRAVE "SLIP OF A BOY."

Had you been in the saps you would have seen waudering up and down, giving a word of advice here, a word of encouragement there, a corporal, a mere slip of a boy, probably not more than twenty years of age, yet a regular veteran in the way he behaved. He would send over a few rifle genades to stir Fritz up, and perhaps take a hand at bombing. I'm glad to say that he has been promoted for—in bald army terms—"good service in the field." The same tale might be told of the remaining nights we were in the trenches—numerous bombing duels of varying intensity, in which our men invariably came off best.

STEAMER CAUGHT IN A STORM.

SUNK IN THE BRAHMAPUTRA

LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

A Gauhati (Assam) telegram says, early this morning the mail steamer Pobha with mails and a large number of passengers going to Tezpur was caught in a severe storm on the Brahmaputra and sunk.

It is feared there is some loss of life.

Another steamer, the Arjuna, also with mails and passengers proceeding from Tezpur to Aminagon had a very narrow escape.

WAR DOGS.

MANY ROLES.

There is a vast difference between the dogs of war and war dogs. The former have run riot for months past, but it was not till recently that the Allies properly understood and appreciated the use of the latter. The friend of man has now come into his own at the front, and has proved worthy of his name times without number.

Mistakes were made with him at first as in everything else appertaining to the world war; but for a long while now the training of the dog for the field has been reduced to a fine art, and some marvellous results are the consequence.

M. Eugene Thebault has been asking one of the most succesful of the trainers how it is all done, and has learned that, as in most other things, it is all a question of plain commonsense and patience. "The essential" said the professor, "is not to expect the impossible. A dog can no more work miracles than anything or anyone else on this mortal sphere, but it can be taught to render much useful service, even if this does not go to the length of barking messages into a telephone or pulling the alarm bell-pull when asphyxiating gases are coming along."

SHEEP DOGS THE BEST.

Contrary to what was thought at first, shooting dogs do not make the best for army work; the most suitable are sheep and mountain dogs. None of them is expected to be a "dog of all work," but each is appointed to a different speciality. They are divided into five classes: Watch dogs, patrol dogs, messengers, ambulance dogs, and pack dogs. All must be gentle and obedient, and, of course, they must have a good nose; but there must be no attempt at thrashing them into obedience. A frightened animal is a danger to all concerned. Bitches have shown themselves better message-carriers than dogs. They will take a note to a trench or position any distance up to about four miles, and can be relied upon to come back with the answer without stopping or dawdling on the way. Shell or rifle fire does not worry them, and it is most unusual for them to be hit.

In the old days, the ambulance dogs were taught to bring back a wounded man's cap or his handkerchief. This is quite an out of date method; the handkerchief business especially was to be condemned owing to the danger of a dog mistaking the white ganze of a bandage for a handkerchief and pulling off the dressing from a wound. Modern trained dogs would never think of touching a bandage, although they would pick up a handkerchief. They are taught to bring back anything lying about or within a yard or two of the wounded man—a pipe, a box of matches, any piece of equipment, or even a stone found near him, so long as they come back with something to indicate that they have discovered someone requiring attention.

TAUGHT NOT TO BARK.

A watch dog never barks; at the most he will use a low growl to indicate the presence or approach of a hostile force. More often than not, the mere pricking of the ears or attitude of expectancy is sufficient to put his master on his guard.

As an indication of what they can do, a newly trained dog was brought into a front line trench one night, and after sniffing the air a while "pointed" obstinately at a certain part of the trench and could not be induced to come away. His companion declared that there must be some Germans around, near by, but the habitual occupants of the trench ridiculed the idea; the thing was impossible, they said. The dog's keeper retorted that nothing was impossible when Germans and their heathen tricks were concerned, and he would stake his life upon it that there were Germans about.

Suddenly a soldier asked whether it was possible that the dog had struck a listening post. Everyone knew that there was one about somewhere, but no one had ever been able to spot it. The captain was sent for and acquainted with the situation. Although sceptical, he ordered three fire rockets to be sent up in the direction indicated, and there, sure enough, were three Germans posted in a spot only a dozen yards or so off the trench. The dog had nosed out in less than a quarter of an hour a listening post which the entire regiment had spent two months trying to find.

A "CHARACTER."

Just the same as every showman with performing dogs has at least one comic in the troupe, so there is at least one "character" among French Army dogs. He is attached to the ambulance section and is called Cadet. His speciality is running down and capturing enemy dogs. Not a day passes but that he brings in two or three, often far bigger than himself.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 5, 1916.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

There is published in the "Bombay Goverrnment Gazette" of April 27, accounts of the Municipality for the year ending 31st March last, which offer to the critic of Municipal finance sufficient material to hang his tale of the arithmetical legerdemain practised by the executive responsible for what are called budget and revised estimates and actuals. This acrobatic exercise in figures which the accounts reveal is no new discovery. Councillors well-versed in public finance have for years harped on the studied way in which estimates of revenue and expenditure have been framed year after year, and how they are falsified when the actuals come to be considered. All the same we have noticed that not a single year is allowed to pass by when the Standing Committee, almost invertebrate as it is, has not sung pœans in praise of the Commissioner for the time being! Be it a fat year or lean, they pour forth their praise lavishly on his wonderful grasp of and great solicitude for the interests of the rate-payers. It amuses the outside world of critics. These laugh in their sleeves at the extravagant way in which the financial acumen or ability of the Commissioner, as the budget-maker, though in reality he is the chief accountant, is eulogised. But let that pass.

Let us take up the latest accounts and the arithmetical acrobatics which the budget and the revised estimates reveal and see how, even these, make wonderful summersaults with the actuals. Here are the broad facts:—

1915-16.	In Lakh of Rupees.		
	Budget.	Revised Estimates.	Actuals
Income	122.00	134.00	138.00
Expenditure ...	129,00	133.00	125.00

Firstly, taking the income, the revised estimates exceed the budgetary estimates by 12 lakhs; and yet, within four months of the framing of the revised estimates the actuals run up higher by another four lakhs! Practically, full 16 lakhs are to be noticed as the excess in the actuals over the budget! This signifies a difference of 13 per cent and more. Now view the expenditure. The revised estimates jumped to 133 lakhs from the budgetted figures of 129. But wonderful to say, they receded to only 125 on the actuals! In other words the actual expenditure showed a diminution of four lakhs over the budget. We are told that the estimates are "carefully" prepared. Whatever we may say of the budget estimates, we can at least rely on the *revised* ones. Surely, for the last four months of the year the heads of departments could easily tell the Corporation how much would really be expended. So they told the Corporation in January last that four lakhs more would be required to last till March 31st than originally budgetted for a year ago. Within three months we are now officially told that fully eight lakhs remained unexpended! Then why are additional grants sanctioned during the year? Wonderful framers of estimates! The acrobatic exercise of these three comparative figures shows what an amount of carelessness prevails! So far as to the broad features. It is, however, essential to enter a little deeper into the details of income and expenditure to inform those interested in civic finance how the watch dogs in the Corporation should redouble their rigour and sternly criticize the erratic, careless, method of framing the annual estimates and the revised ones eight months later. The following comparative table will show at a glance how far away are the budget figures of the principal heads of income and expenditure from those of the revised estimates and how the actuals in their, turn differ from both!

Income.	1915-16.			In Lakhs. Excess of Actuals over Budget
	Budget	Revised	Actuals	
General Tax...	50.10	54.20	54.37	4.27
Water Tax ...	20.55	22.95	23.19	2.64
Wheel Tax ...	5.00	5.25	5.18	0.18
Halalcore Tax	14.00	14.60	14.82	0.82
Town Duties	15.00	18.00	20.20	5.20
Licenses ...	1.10	1.20	1.27	0.17
Tobacco duty	2.80	2.95	3.03	0.23
Markets ...	5.75	5.80	5.89	0.14
Miscellaneous	2.50	3.00	3.46	0.96
Interest etc.	1.45	2.30	2.76	1.31
Total Principal Items	118.25	130.25	134.17	15.92

It will be seen that the excess of revised estimates of the principal heads of revenue comes to 12 lakhs, say, 10.17 per cent; and that the same excess over actuals is 15.92 lakhs, or 13.46 per cent. The last column of the comparative table shows the excess of actuals ever the budgets of each principal head and needs no further comment. The figures are eloquent by themselves of the exceeding carefulness of the figure makers. Below is the comparative table of the principal heads of expenditure:—

Expenditure in Lakhs.				Decrease in Actuals over Revised
	Budget	Revised	Actuals	
General Superintendence	3.21	3.91	3.18	0.73
Assessment and Collection	4.34	4.63	4.51	0.12
Fire Brigade	2.02	1.92	1.52	0.40
Gardens	0.82	0.90	0.80	0.10
Public Works	28.84	30.28	26.06	4.22
Public Health	26.32	26.15	24.70	1.45
Miscellaneous	2.24	2.39	2.13	0.26
New Works	1.41	3.14	2.15	0.99
Total of Principal heads	69.20	73.32	65.05	8.27

It will be seen that there was an *excess* of expenditure in the revised estimates over the budgetary of 1.12 lakhs or 6 per cent. But the excess, again, was converted into a *diminution* in the actual account, say 8.27 lakhs, or 12.7 per cent! Thus while the revised estimates increased over the budgetary by 8.27 lakhs, the actuals showed a diminution over the budgetary of 4.15 lakhs! Was ever such a whirling dance of figures to be found in any well-informed estimates? Let inquisitive councillors turn the searchlight of their criticism on these arithmetical acrobatics of the municipal executive who din eternally in the ears of the Corporation their stereyotyped shibboleth of "very careful" estimates! Arithmetical jugglery could go no further.

RAILWAY—"ZOOLUM."

It would be difficult to imagine a more discreditable case of railway *zoolum* than that, the hearing of which came to a conclusion in the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court yesterday. The facts of the case, as disclosed by the evidence and accepted by the Magistrate reflect grave discredit, not only on the two men who were convicted and the Parsi guard who was called as their witness, but on the whole administration of a railway under which men in these responsible positions are possessed of such a corrupted sense of responsibility and their duty to the public whose servants they are. For many months past we have been publishing letters in our columns from a variety of readers regarding the public complaints of the gross ill-treatment of third class passengers by a certain class of railway officials. To some these complaints have no doubt appeared exaggerated. But the case before the Court, yesterday, provides a deplorable instance of the sort of treatment which is more common than most people think, and which is carried on with impunity owing to the ignorance of the average third class passenger of the rights which belong to him, to say nothing of his reluctance or inability to seek the remedy which awaits him in the courts. For this reason the public ought to be grateful for the spirit and determination displayed by the complainant, Mr. G. D. Vaidya, in coming forward and pursuing the matter to the end, in spite of the difficulties placed in his way by the higher officials of the railway,—a matter which one ought to be able to hope would attract the notice of the Railway Board, were it not that the policy of that authority seems to be to protect the companies against the legitimate complaints of the public rather than to protect the public from the oppression of the companies. The counsel for the Company contended that there had been no attempt on the part of the latter to shield their servants. The published correspondence with the Traffic Superintendent and the Agent suggests a different conclusion. But the temerity of this contention was exceeded by the assertion that the pulling of the emergency chain merely because the compartment was overcrowded was not permissible. Thus do we find the Company, through its accredited counsel, defiantly professing ignorance of a fact which has been settled by the courts on more than one occasion and which has been given the widest publicity all over the country. No language can be too strong in which to condemn such indifference to public interest and public rights on the part of a corporation which exists by public sufferance and is practically a department of the State. A self-respecting railway administration would have taken upon itself to deal with these men with due severity instead of sending a lawyer into court to defend them upon such a farrago of flimsy pleas, misrepresentations and distortions of the duty which lies upon railway servants in their dealings with the public. We are not at any time in favour of vindictive sentences but it appears to us that on this occasion the punishment meted out by the Magistrate was inadequate, and that a sentence of imprisonment was necessary for the future protection of the travelling public.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Asquith and Compulsion.

At the time we commented on Mr. Asquith's speech yesterday we had not seen the later telegram in which it was stated that general and immediate compulsion was to be proposed. The fact that the Government have decided upon this course is the greatest tribute we could have to Mr. Asquith's own determination to sacrifice, if necessary, his own convictions to the greater need of the Empire. Mr. Asquith has never made any secret of his repugnance to the principle of compulsion, a repugnance which, as our readers are aware, we do not share. But he recognises that the obligation is laid upon the Government, as the trustees of the whole nation, to see that nothing is allowed to stand in the way of the prosecution of the war on the lines on which Great Britain has deliberately embarked. Thus he places patriotism before his own personal opinions, when he finds that the latter are not in line with the views of the majority of his colleagues nor in harmony with the absolutely essential requirements of the immediate situation. In this he sets an example of surrender to the common welfare which others would do well to follow, and which, we believe, the majority of Englishmen will follow.

General Townshend.

The great ability of General Townshend as a commander is seen at its best in his retreat after he won the battle of Ctesiphon, for he did not leave a single wounded man or lose one gun, or one prisoner. He ever wore a cheerful exterior whatever the real state of his feelings and when after Kut, he fell a victim to a dangerous form of sunstroke and was hurried to India, it was felt that the expedition had suffered a severe loss. His marvellous physique, however, stood him in good stead and he was soon back at the front. General Townshend is one of the greatest living students of Napoleon and his residence, Vere Lodge Raynham, in Norfolk, is full of Napoleonic relics. It is easy to believe that he protested against the Baghdad advance with the small force at his disposal, for, as a student of military writers and leaders, he knew well the futility of sending "small packets" of men to carry out big enterprises.

The Health of the City.

There is every reason to hope now that the residents of Bombay have passed through the worst of the plague and small-pox epidemics, this season at any rate, and that the decline of both, which set in a fortnight ago, will be steadily kept up till normal conditions are restored. The health statistics of last week are very reassuring, since we find that plague declined from 200 attacks and 172 deaths of the week previous to 111 attacks and 91 deaths last week. Similarly, small-pox declined from 85 attacks and 56 deaths to 67 attacks and 33 deaths. As is natural, the total mortality of the city during the week showed a great drop, 690 being recorded as against the previous 811. The death-rate stood last week at 36.63, which though somewhat higher than that of the corresponding week of last year (26.01), was considerably below the past quinquennial mean, which stood at 43.48. The mortality from the principal diseases, other than plague and small pox, occurred as follows:—Measles, 10; fevers, 39; phthisis, 25; other diseases of the respiratory system, 221; tubercular diseases, 13; diseases of the nervous system, 36; debility and old age, 54. The number of live births during the week was 307, while there were also 21 still births and five premature births.

Calcutta's Heat Wave.

Calcutta has been suffering from an excessive heat wave. "The Englishman" publishes some figures given by Father Francotte of St. Xavier's Observatory which show that the Eastern capital is far ahead of its 40 years' averages. The maximum of the last week of April was 107.4 degrees and the minimum 98 degrees. The thermometer was six times above 100. Few April weeks in the course of 46 years, says Father Francotte, can show such high figures. He adds:

What diminished the discomfort was the low degree of humidity, which was only 60.7 per cent. against an average of 67.9. As for the atmospheric pressure, the mean is only 0.023 inch below normal. Rainfall was nil, the average 0.67 inch. Some tiny clouds appeared yesterday and proved more numerous this morning (1st May); but, as there does not seem to be any depression from the west, it is doubtful whether these will give us relief. The result may be just the opposite, as the relative humidity is likely to increase and make the weather sultry. April 1916 compared with the mean of 46 years: Temperature, except for solar radiation, is above the average, by amount 1.4 degrees for mean temperature; 1.76 degrees; rainfall, 1.23 inch. against 2.137 inches.

Dogs in Trains.

A case which came into the Bombay police courts a few days ago, regarding the question of bringing dogs into railway compartments recalls a well-known story told by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It is as follows:—

I have a very vivid recollection of an incident that took place some years ago. I was returning from Kathiawar where I had gone on some professional work, and a friend joined me at Wadhwan in the compartment in which I was travelling. We got out for dinner at the refreshment room at Ahmedabad station; on returning to our compartment, we found an English gentleman installed in it with a huge and fierce-looking dog by his side (Laughter). Both my friend and myself had very strong objections to travel in such company for a whole night, and finding on enquiry that the gentleman meant to keep his dog with him, we tried to persuade him to relegate his companion to the dog-box in accordance with railway regulations. On his refusal, I spoke to the station-master, which so irritated the dog's owner that very soon my friend and he came to high words and some not very choice language, and I had just time to rush between them to prevent them from proceeding to blows. (Laughter and cheers.) As I took my friend aside and tried to pacify him, the English gentleman complained to people gathered about how utterly unreasonable and provoking our conduct was in objecting to the company of his dog. "I never object to travelling even with natives in the same compartment," he said with the most aggrieved air in the world. You can scarcely conceive gentlemen, the paroxysm of fury into which my excited friend was thrown at this comparative description of the status of dogs and natives, none the less stinging because made with the most perfect unconsciousness of its insolence. I thought it advisable to take him and myself to another compartment where I tried to moderate his somewhat violent tirades.

By the way the case regarding which a complaint was made in the police court a few days ago was not compromised as many people seem to think. The complainant had to proceed to Japan, and for this reason asked for a summons returnable the next day. This, the Court was unable to grant and for this reason the complainant was not present when the case was called on, having already embarked for the Far East.

The Peasant's Domestic Budget.

Professor Horne contributes to the "Bengal Economic Journal" a valuable suggestion for the sound study of economic conditions in that province. It used to be said by the Freeman School of Historians that King Edward the Confessor's washing books, had they been preserved, would have formed more valuable raw material from which to construct the history of the English people of the period than the dry records of military events on which, too often, it was necessarily based. On analogous lines Professor Horne suggests,—and it is curious that Dr. Bently should, in a different paper, throw out a similar plea,—that what is wanting to the real study of economics in Bengal is exact information of the domestic budget of the humble dweller in the village and other similar details regarding rural life. Professor Horne suggests that in each college within the area administered by Calcutta University there should be formed a social study society affiliated to the Bengal Economic Association. The student-members of these societies,—many of them sons of zemindars and acquainted with the patwaris,—would conduct and record the results of the suggested researches regarding village life. The proposal might be adapted to Bombay.

Official and Personal.

Sir Dinshah Davar passed a quiet day yesterday and his condition is much better.

The following appointments were made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S.:—

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, Special and Separate Departments.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, in addition to his own duties.

The Bombay Government have appointed Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to be President of the Municipality of Kurla in the Thana District.

Khan Bahadur F. A. Moos has been appointed by Government to be President of the Municipality of Thana.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, May 2.

The "London Gazette" states that the C.M.G. has been conferred on Colonel R. A. Carruthers.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RIOTS IN GERMANY

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

PREMIER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT.

ENEMY'S HEAVY AEROPLANE LOSSES

Most serious rioting is reported from Berlin and other German cities and also rural areas. Peace meetings were held, police charges took place and many arrests have been made. Casualties among women are reported.

The Italian communiqué reports mountain fighting in which the Italians captured a strong position.

Referring to the surrender of Kut, Mr. Asquith made some caustic remarks in defence of the Cabinet's administration, stating it was only a sense of duty and love of country that constrained Ministers to continue upon the Treasury Bench.

During April seventy-six aeroplanes, of which forty-eight were German, including a number of fokkers, were accounted for on the Western front. The British lost only four and brought down eleven German machines.

The American Ambassador has returned from headquarters after having had an audience of the Kaiser.

A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora sunk a laden Turkish transport.

COMMERCIAL BLACK LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.

The "London Gazette" announces that three more firms in the Dutch East Indies have been added to the commercial black list but the newspaper "Javabode" has now been removed from it.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENT WOUNDED AT THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Prevost Battersby has been struck in the stomach by a shell while visiting a section of the front in France with a British general.

He is the first British correspondent to be wounded.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, May 3.

The Federal War Committee has informed the Government that the Committee does not believe that Australia is adequately represented at the front and recommends Government to fix an early date for a minimum number of new recruits and to intimate that if the number is not forthcoming by the specified date the whole question of voluntaryism will be reviewed.

Mr. Pearce states that the Cabinet has considered the matter and that a statement will be made when Parliament meets.

MOST SERIOUS RIO

DEMAND FOR TERM

PEACE RIOTS IN GERMANY.

MANY CITIES AFFECTED.

CASUALTIES AMONG WOMEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.

The most serious rioting that has hitherto occurred in Germany, has taken place recently.

Vast mobs composed principally of women demanded peace and exciting scenes occurred in Berlin, Munich, Kiel, Chemnitz and other cities while in rural districts peasant women implored the return of their husbands and sons from the war.

Already casualties among women have been reported although the authorities are endeavouring to prevent the publication of such details.

Speakers at Potsdam advocated immediate peace amid the frantic cheers of a huge gathering of workers.

Police charges took place and many arrests were made.

IRISH TROUBLE.

GENERAL BOTHA'S MESSAGE OF REGRET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.

General Botha has telegraphed to Mr. Redmond expressing his heartfelt sympathy and regret that a small section in Ireland should be jeopardising the great cause and hoping that the Irish people will follow Mr. Redmond's line of action and that Mr. Redmond's policy will be successful.

Mr. Redmond has replied sincerely thanking General Botha on behalf of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people

MR. BIRRELL'S RUMOURED RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 2.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the resignation of Mr. Birrell is regarded as inevitable, but that Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will remain.

RELIEF OF BELGIUM.

WHEAT CARGOES SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Hendon Hall and Rochester City, British; Fridland, Swedish, Ricaldranco, Brazilian.

The crew of the Hendon Hall were saved.

The Fridland and Hendon Hall were both carrying American relief cargoes for Belgium, totalling thirteen thousand tons of wheat.

LADEN TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, May 2.

A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora sank a laden Turkish transport.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN EAST INDIES.

INQUIRY BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 4.

The following paragraph appears in the "Sourabaya Handelsblad":—Acting under instructions from the Colonial Secretary at the Hague, the new Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies is personally conducting an investigation into the case of two Germans, Keil and von Eglosshein, ex-superintendents of the Straits Sunda Syndicate, who are under suspicion of propagating native sedition against Dutch authority and of having held meetings with Arabs or other foreign Orientals for the purpose.

The Assistant Resident of Buitenzorg is in possession of a great many incriminating documents. Some 200 witnesses were heard in the initial stages of the inquiry. Governor-General Idenburg, who has just retired, is said to have been so indignant at the facts that have come to light that he declined to accede to the German Consul's request for further inquiry. Hereupon the Consul and the "Purnverein" (literally an athletic club but in fact a political association) urged upon the Netherlands Colonial Secretary the necessity of fresh investigation, in consequence of which the new Governor-General received instructions referred to. There is a strong presumption that the riots in the Pjamenea District are more or less the direct outcome of these machinations. The greatest possible secrecy is observed in connection with this serious affair.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY TO CRITICS

SITUATION NEVER SO GOOD AS TO-DAY.

MINISTERS' SENSE OF DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.

Mr. Asquith, in the carse of his statement on the recruiting problem referring to the surrender of Kut, said people were naturally impatient for a decisive victory, and they were sore and depressed at the deplorable, though militarily insignificant, incident of the surrender of the heroic garrison.

That had been the case in every great war in which we had been engaged. There had been the same accusations of indecision, procrastination, half-heartedness and delay, and the same cry for a saviour or a combination of saviours.

At one moment the country was told that the Cabinet overruled their naval and military experts, at another they were told, as he believed they would be told when Papers were published regarding Mesopotamia, that the Cabinet had been too subservient to their military advisers.

'When the great offensive comes', said Mr. Asquith, 'we shall be lectured by the same people upon the folly of it all.'

His answer was, that if there had been mistakes and blunders, the contribution of Britain and the Empire was steadily growing. The naval and military situation of the Allies had never been so good as today.

If the Government had not the confidence of the country, let it find another body of men. The country would find none more zealous, more loyal or more assiduous in the discharge of their task.

Only a sense of duty and love of country constrained Ministers to continue upon the Treasury Bench. They would be unable to carry out the heaviest burden ever laid upon British statesmen, unless they felt that they had not only the sympathy but the trust of their countrymen. (Loud cheers).

A WAR OFFICE APPRECIATION.

Sir E. Carson, following Mr. Asquith, bitterly criticised the Government. He was glad, however, that there was a man at the head of affairs at the War Office who had done more in two months than had been done in the whole time before. (Cheers.)

Mr. Simon contended that no case had been made out for extending compulsion.

An animated debate followed, Service Members appealing for all possible recruits. Prominent Liberals urged that more vigour and energy should be applied.

NATION'S WHOLE STRENGTH

A STIRRING MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The British Workers' National League has issued a stirring manifesto emphasising the need of men and appealing to the nation to exert its whole strength in a supreme combined effort. The manifesto says:—

'The imperishable example of Britons overseas is before you. Shall the Motherland be more reluctant than her children to defend their common heritage and leave its defence to the prowess of the Allies while hundreds of thousands linger at home? We have no doubt of our countrymen's reply in a supreme vital hour. The Motherland is calling for the ungrudging service of all her children.'

The signatories of the Manifesto include six Labour Members of Parliament and other noted Labour leaders.

LABRUR AND COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.

The Labour Party met after Mr Asquith's statement yesterday and decided that its members should be free to vote on the Compulsion Bill. This means that only half a dozen will oppose the Bill.

CONVOYS FOR DUTCH VESSELS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, April 2.

It is officially announced that the convoying of Dutch merchantmen has ceased.

OVERCROWDING IN A TRAIN.

SEQUEL TO PULLING OF EMERGENCY CHAIN.

GUARD AND DRIVER CONVICTED.

The further hearing of the case before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, in which a complaint was filed by Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya against H. C. Putman, driver, and A. Wincott, guard, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, charging them with hurt, assault, wrongful restraint, not listening to his complaint and compelling him to sit in an overcrowded compartment, endangering his safety as a passenger, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Rustum D. N. Wadia, barrister, assisted by Mr. Ishwarlal K. Vakil, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Indernarain Brijmohanlal defended both the accused.

Mr. Cooper, a Parsi gentleman, having heard of the proceedings of this case in the Court, volunteered to give evidence and was present in Court. He was not called upon however.

A RAILWAY GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

Pherozesha Pestonjee, a guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was the next witness called.

Examined by Mr. Indernarain, he said he was a second guard and in charge of the front brake-van which was next to the bogie carriage. He heard no complaint at the Grant Road Station. At Mahaluxmi too he heard none. The train stopped a short distance after leaving Mahaluxmi He got down thinking that something was wrong with the vacuum pipe. He saw accused No. 1 holding the complainant by the leg and dragging him. Afterwards accused No. 2 joined.

There were not 23 passengers but only about 14 or so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said that he was working under accused No. 2. He was never accustomed to tell an untruth. He had never told one. The witness said he did not know that there was any rule to the effect that the driver should not leave his engine. He did not notice that Putman smelt of liquor that day. He was not drunk. He did not count the number of passengers in the compartment. It was not his duty as a guard to remove the extra passengers and put them in another compartment.

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

Mr. Indernarain then addressing the Court, said that there was no attempt on the part of the Railway Company, as was suggested by the other party, to shield any of their servants if they had done wrong in reality. The pulling of the emergency chain merely because the compartment was overcrowded, was not permissible. It passed his comprehension how, as was alleged, any sadhu or anybody could in the presence of 23 passengers in a well-lit compartment handle anybody's pocket or do any such thing. The evidence showed that the driver had used more violence perhaps than was actually necessary. The records before the Court tended to show that in the case of accused No. 2 the allegations made against him in the complaint were not tenable. The soberest of the witnesses in this case, Mr. Lentin, had stated that he never saw the guard strike. Mr. Bhedwar's enthusiasm in giving his evidence from the box, perhaps, suggested he was disposed in favour of the complainant. He saw no reason why the guard should have slapped the complainant. The complaint was exaggerated. There was some substratum of truth in the complaint. He asked the Court not to deal harshly with the accused.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wadia addressing the Court, said that the conduct of the case did not show that the Railway did not shield their servants. The duty of a guard to protect the passengers, was ignored. The correspondence between the Traffic Superintendent and the complainant for a considerable length clearly showed the attitude of the Railway Company. Of the three very respectable witnesses two, Messrs. Driver and Bhedwar, had stated that the accused did strike. Mr. Driver, be it marked, was an entire stranger to the complainant. There were over a dozen witnesses on the complainant's side. A witness, a Parsi gentleman, had volunteered himself to give evidence in this case. Not calling upon him showed that the prosecution belittled instead of exaggerated the case.

As regarded the question of assault, what right had the driver to do so? Even if the complainant was found thieving how could he be assaulted?

A MENACE TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

Mr. Wadia said that in consideration of the seriousness of the case a very stern view of the matter ought to be taken. Imprisonment ought to be the punishment. Accused No. 2 was perhaps not as bad as the driver. Yet in view of the fact of the guard, a guardian of the passengers, having ignored his trust and not having behaved manfully enough to feel for what he had done and in view of the considerable menace such instances were likely to be for to public safety, counsel would exhort the Court to take as serious a view of the matter as possible.

BOTH ACCUSED FINED.

The Magistrate, giving judgment, said that on the 18th March both the accused were in charge of the train by which the complainant and his wife were travelling. At Mahaluxmi in the train there were no less than 23 persons in a compartment intended for ten. It should certainly be intolerable for any human being to be thus pent up especially in this season. In the opinion of the Magistrate it was justifiable under the circumstances that the complainant pulled the chain. The question was whether, assuming the complainant pulled the chain wrongly, the accused were right in behaving as they did. The first accused's witness said that he pulled the complainant by the leg. Three very respectable witnesses said that excessive force was used on the complainant. The Magistrate had not the slightest reason to doubt the testimony of two such respectable people as Messrs. Driver and Bhedwar. The guard's duty was to look to the comforts of the passengers instead of behaving as he did. Mr. Indernarain had candidly admitted that more force was used than proper. The Court finding both the accused guilty, convicted them and sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 50 and the second to Rs. 30.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

A COBDENITE VIEW.

The most important non-military question of the war is our attitude towards German trade after peace, and at the Paris Conference to which Mr. Runciman and Mr. Bonar Law are shortly going, preliminaries of this debate must be opened.

A view of the situation has just been written by Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., and published by the Cobden Club. Mr. Robertson admits the difficulty of fairly considering the problem in view of German militarism and German savagery in war, although, as he bitingly remarks, "many Englishmen of business trade habitually with non-European savages at all times: the view then, that European savages should not be traded with many fail to stand the test of peace experience." He has no patience with the people who talk about framing the peace terms in order to minimise German resentment in the future:—

If the German people remain, as they are said to be "convinced" that the war was forced upon Germany by the Allies, it would be worse than futile to attempt by peace negotiations to convince them that the facts were otherwise. Practically speaking, a nation pictured as thus misinformed is only another version of the "nation gone mad;" and we cannot reason with a mad elephant. But we may take cool precautions in our dealings with it. A continuously rabid Germany, then, may make necessary for us and our Allies a fiscal policy which, so far as in us lies, will tend to keep her financially crippled, while in large measure curtailing our own possibilities of wealth.

This will not be a sacrifice of principle, he argues, but a sacrifice of potential gain. It will be a "policy of political and military self-preservation"; it should not be pretended to be one of economic advantage.

WHAT ABOUT INDEMNITIES?

Before we adopt such a policy, Mr. Robertson contends that we must remember that it will render it impossible to exact from Germany any indemnity for Belgium and Serbia.

His own view is that Germany should be compelled to indemnify her victims not in bullion, but in raw and manufactured materials. She has robbed Belgium and France of millions of pounds worth of furniture, for example. Let the Allies exact from Germany the delivery of furniture of satisfactory quality, old or new. In the same way she should be compelled to return all the coal and iron and metals which she has stolen from our Allies. If Germany is to pay indemnity in specie or scrip she must sell goods, and this must stimulate German industry, forcing it to compete with our trade in neutral markets.

Germany, if the Allies decided to boycott her trade, would make agreements with neutral nations, giving them her best terms and getting the best terms from them. Mr. Robertson demands whether the best course in our own interests is not to leave Germany to trade where she will, to pay her indemnities as she can, and to win her way back to peaceful trade relations with her neighbours as best she may.

THE SIMPLE WAR.

If the Allied peoples as consumers desire to have no unnecessary trade with Germany, they have simply to abstain from buying German goods. "It will be long before German traders are welcomed in any Allied state." If any plan could be formed to "keep Germany down" by a trade boycott without injuring the Allies they would be justified in acting on it, but it is impossible

"All the nations of the world are industrially conditioned by each other and the misery of one infects the rest. And it is probably much better for mankind as a whole that it is so."

So far the cry for a boycott. The other favourite remedy is even more dangerous It is the adaptation of the old Tariff Reform "propaganda" to the new situation by proposing that we shall adopt the taxation of imports, giving preferential terms to our Allies and the Dominions, worse terms to neutrals and still worse to the enemy States.

"THE PREFERENCE FOLLY."

During this war Germany, Austria, France and Italy have all been compelled to suspend some or all of their duties on food imports. That means that a policy which is expressly advocated on military grounds is found by all these Protectionist countries to be unworkable in time of war. Even high Protection would not enable Great Britain to feed herself and remain a powerful and populous maritime State as before. At the same time, it is madness to demand taxation on semi-manufactured imports after the war, when our great industrial task will be to compete with neutral and enemy countries in production.

Mr. Robertson further points out that such a tariff as the "Morning Post" and its admirers demand would be the most complicated ever seen. Its advocates do not tell us whether India is to have Protection, and they are bound to create friction with our Allies as soon as the latter realise that Australian wines are to be given a preference over French, and that Canadian corn is to be taxed at a lower rate than Russian!

Another set of perils will arise with neutrals. If the United States is to get worse terms for food and raw materials than Russia, it will inevitably give better terms to German manufactures than to ours. Instead of making the most of our trade with European neutrals, we shall by this madness drive them into the arms of Germany.

"NEUTRAL" FACTORIES.

Then there is the danger that German capital will set up manufactures in Switzerland and Scandinavia, and we shall be driven to convert our anti-German tariff into an all-round one against neutrals. Such a course would land us after a few years of peace in the commercial dilemma of Germany before the war—the necessity of securing new markets by force.

Such a fiscal system inevitably makes for ill-will among nations; it would harm us, and do a deadly disservice to civilisation all over the world.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT COOCH BEHAR.

PALACE JEWELLERY THEFT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COOCH BEHAR, May 4.

The palace jewellery theft case, in which the police have sent up five accused, viz, (1) Kumar Kanakendra Narain, son of Kumar Gajendra Narain, and cousin of the present Maharaja, (2) Dwijendra Lal Sen, son of Babu Jadoo Lall Sen, a local pleader, (3) Aktaruddin Ahmad, officiating Inspector of Police belonging to Cooch Behar State, who is alleged to have recovered the diamond in Calcutta, (4) Bankim Chandra Das Gupta a student of the 2nd year class, Cooch Behar Victoria College and (5) Jamaluddin, a chopdar belonging to the palace, came on for hearing before Mr. P. N. Chatterjee who has been specially deputed by the State for trial of the case. The 3rd and the 4th accused were arrested recently. Messrs. J. N. Roy, and S. C. Sen standing counsel of Cooch Behar State with the State pleader, appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. N. C. Sen, S. K. Sen, S. C. Chakarvarti and others represented the accused. The court held its sitting in Lansdowne Hall, which was densely crowded.

Mr. Roy in opening the case for the prosecution said the object of the thieves, whoever they might be, was to rob the Maharanee. It was a premeditated and deliberate conspiracy of the accused with some others occupying the highest station in life. The conspirators having been baffled in their attempt to dispose of the diamond ring restored it to the Maharaja. Dwijendra and Kanak were very close friends and the three letters received by the Maharaja giving clue to the discovery of jewellery were in the handwriting of Dwijendra and the finger-print on the steel box containing the jewels tallied with his finger impression. Counsel then read a number of letters which were found in possession of the accused to show how Dwijendra was moving about from place to place such as Jalpaiguri, Calcutta, Balasore and Diamond Harbour to dispose of the diamond, though with the ostensible object of seeking an appointment.

Between thirty and forty witnesses will be examined by the prosecution. The case has caused great sensation throughout the State and the present Maharaja and Maharanee are taking very keen interest over it. The Maharaja has issued an informal order that every facility should be given to the defence counsel for proper defence of the accused. Babu Akhil Chandra Palit, late police sub-inspector of the State, has been recalled to look after the case for the prosecution and for the purpose of this case has been made junior state pleader by the Dewan, Mr. N. Sen.

CHARGE AGAINST A DRUMMER.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, conducted the hearing yesterday of the case against Drummer Richard Barrett and a Eurasian named Hogan, who are charged with having attempted to cheat Messrs. A. C. Coondoo & Co., of No. 10, Chandney Choke Street, by offering to purchase a five chambered bulldog revolver on the 12th April. Both the accused pleaded guilty.

Captain Wallace Allan of the Lincolns stepped into the witness box and addressing the magistrate said that Barrett had a clean sheet in his regiment. He has been wounded in France while serving his King and country and it was not likely that he would do anything detrimental to the Empire. The man who is now standing by his side in the dock, said the Captain, used to visit the barracks where he represented himself to be a detective of the Calcutta Police. In case Barrett had been duped, he hoped that the magistrate would take these facts into account when orders were passed in the case.

Barrett in reply to the magistrate said that he believed Hegan to be a detective and attempted to purchase a revolver for him as he asked him to do so. He (Hogan) informed him that it would be easier for a European to purchase the weapon. The slip of paper was given to him by the accused.

The Magistrate will pass orders on Saturday next.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Bengali poet, has left for Japan. He was expected there about a year ago but for some reason or other he was then prevented from visiting the land of chrysanthemums. It is likely that the poet may proceed to America from Japan.

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF ADDITIONAL PROVISON,

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION THE CHIEF STUMBLING BLOCK.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to enquire into and Report on the measures necessary for providing open spaces in the City, have issued their Report, which runs as follows:—

The Committee beg to state that after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, they find it impossible, under the present circumstances, to recommend the provision of additional open spaces in the congested parts of the city owing to the heavy outlay involved but that they are of opinion that whenever opportunity occurs steps should be taken to acquire land for the purpose.

By Corporation Resolution dated the 23rd August 1915, the Committee were asked to ascertain whether Government would be pleased to hand over to the Municipality the site of the Umerkhadi Jail for maintenance as a public recreation ground, and if so, on what terms. With reference to this proposal the Committee beg to submit herewith a Report from the Commissioner, dated the 19th February, 1916, from which it will be seen that Government have deferred consideration of the question of disposal of the site until the new jail at Andheri is ready and that this latter will not be completed for some years. Under the circumstances it does not seem possible that the site will be available in the near future.

By Corporation Resolution, dated the 20th June 1914, the Committee have been asked to consider the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 12th May 1914, regarding the question of acquiring land between Musjid Station and Dongri Street for providing a recreation ground or a garden for Mandvi. After careful consideration of the question the Committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that it is not desirable to acquire the land in view of the prohibitive cost. The total area of the properties proposed to be acquired is about 3,104 square yards and the cost of acquisition is estimated at over Rs. 5¾ lakhs.

COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Commissioner's Report referred to in paragraph 2 of this Report indicates what has been recently done to make available and to secure permanently for public recreation additional open spaces. He was requested by the Committee to Report whether any additional plots in the congested parts of the City could be acquired for recreation purposes and he points out that no such plots remain unbuilt upon and that it would not be possible to obtain them except by acquiring, at heavy cost, the land and buildings and by clearing them for purposes of recreation. He points out, however, that the position north of Clerk Road and Jacob Circle is different because large areas of land still remain comparatively unbuilt upon which could be secured for providing open spaces or recreation grounds before it is too late. The Committee have therefore requested him to bring up specific proposals for the acquisition of some area out of the low-lying ground between DeLisle Road and Worli Road or any other suitable plots that may be available in the northern part of the Island and will submit a further Report on the subject after the receipt of the Commissioner's proposals.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Municipal Commissioner has stated his views in the following letter dated 19th February 1916:—

"With reference to your Memorandum dated the 23rd September 1915, I have the honour to state that as desired by the Committee I addressed Government regarding the possibility of the jail site at Umerkhadi being handed over to the Municipality for maintenance as a public recreation ground. The Secretary to Government has stated in reply that Government have deferred consideration of the question of the disposal of the site until the new jail at Andheri is ready and that this latter will not be completed for some years. It does not seem possible therefore to regard the acquisition of this site as at all likely in the near future.

As regards the acquisition of small plots in the congested parts of the city for recreation purposes, I have the honour to state that no such plots remain unbuilt upon and it would not be possible to obtain them except by acquiring the land and buildings and by clearing them as open spaces. In the year 1910 the Executive Engineer suggested three sites aggregating 10,810 square yards which he considered to be suitable places for this purpose. The cost of acquisition, however, was put by him at Rs. 21,27,000 and an examination of the figures shows that this sum would be found to be an under-estimation. I think therefore that it must be recognized that it is impossible to expect any material addition to the open spaces in the southern part of the town since their cost would be far beyond the means of the Municipality when so many other wants already exist which have to be met in the near future.

RECENT RECLAMATIONS.

The Committee, however, must be reminded that a good deal has been done to make available and to secure permanently for public recreation pieces of ground which were not previously suited for the purpose. Within recent years the Gowalia, the Gilder Street, the Cowasji Patel and the Framji Cowasji tanks have all been reclaimed. In the case of the Gowalia Tank, the space thus rendered available for recreation purposes is very considerable and the other three sites though small in extent are useful as breathing spaces in crowded areas. The Babula Tank has also been filled in and although much of it had to be devoted to other purposes some portion will remain as an open space. The Mustan and Nawab tanks are being similarly filled in. In addition to those there is some reclaimed land at Matharpakhady, while the Improvement Trust have set aside very considerable areas within their estates which will remain permanently open. Steps have also been recently taken to render the Northbrook and Falkland Road gardens more readily available for recreative purposes. Most of these pieces of ground are small in themselves, but in the aggregate they constitute a considerable amount and I think that the Corporation must realize that it is hopeless to expect more open spaces to be created. What must be done is to preserve to the city open spaces that already exist. This has not been always done in the past; but it may be hoped that Government will not allow further encroachments on the maidans that remain.

RECLAMATION IN BACK BAY.

There is also the possibility of reclamation in Back Bay within easy reach of the city and it may be hoped that an adequate portion of this may be reserved as open space. The slopes known as the Hanging Gardens of Malabar Hill have been improved so as to be likely to become, to some extent, worthy of their name. The reclaimed area at the Flats on the south of Clerk Road will be available for the purpose of recreation as soon as any demand for it arises and the area north of Clerk Road will, I trust, be a permanent addition to the open spaces of the city. The policy of the Corporation should in my opinion be to encourage the people to go out as much as possible to the considerable open spaces on or near the seashore on the west of the Island, and within the city to aim only at preserving small pieces of land which may serve as breathing spaces without being large enough to be used for games. The position north of Clerk Road and Jacob Circle is different because large areas of land still remain comparatively unbuilt upon, and I think that efforts should be made to secure them before it is too late. On the portion of the island lying to the west of the railways, I think it is desirable that some area should be secured in the low-lying ground between DeLisle Road and Worli Road. It would not be difficult now to get as much as six acres in this neighbourhood without prohibitive expense.

OPEN SPACES AT MAHIM.

Further north I would again draw attention to Mr. Mackison's proposals for obtaining a large public park in Mahim. There can be no doubt that such a park would ultimately be a great addition to the amenity of the neighbourhood and Mr Mackison's scheme, which has been post poned by the Corporation with the, I fear, chimerical idea that such a park can be obtained without cost under the Town Planning Act, affords the best means of obtaining it. There are a considerable number of tanks in Mahim which it will be possible to fill up when other means of drainage are introduced and these also should be kept as open spaces. On the eastern side of the island an area should be obtained near Love Lane which would serve as an open space for the population of Mazagaon. Although it would be expensive this could still be done. Further north the open spaces proposed by the Improvement Trust to be left should be sufficient for the needs of the population.

It will be seen from the above that though conditions can be ameliorated in the old town by the preservation of small spaces, it is hopeless to expect that the mistakes of the past, natural as they were, and difficult to avoid, can now be corrected. To do so is entirely beyond any possible financial powers of the Municipality. There is however the more reason for preventing these mistakes being repeated in the rest of the island and I trust that the Committee will see the necessity of taking long views in the matter."

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has affixed the following minute to the above Report:—

I agree with the Committee that it is now impossible to acquire land for the purpose of providing open spaces in the City except for prohibitive costs in the congested parts of the City. But I regret that various opportunities that offered themselves in the shape of setbacks in many thickly populated and congested areas including the Fort North have been lost—and lost for years and years to come—during the regime of the Commissioner Mr. Cadell, who had been instrumental in giving to the City wider roads which were practically sufficiently wide enough at the cost of general public health and requisite sanitation and ventilation of the 2nd and 3rd class streets and narrow lanes in the City having high houses abutting on them. I hope the present Commissioner Mr. Edwardes will pay due heed to the requisite demands for light and ventilation of residents staying in premises abutting on such streets and lanes and give them necessary relief by enforcing all setbacks in congested areas and particularly the corner ones where two or more streets, roads and lanes meet together.

HON. MR. WACHA'S MINUTE.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha has attached the following minute:—

While I agree with the recommendations embodied in the Report, I would suggest for the consideration of the Corporation what occurs to me. It is, of course, out of question to find large areas for open spaces in the town. But if we cast about our eyes carefully, we shall find that here and there small areas could be selected where a "green," to use it in the English sense of the term, might be made. For instance, on Lamington Road, there is a fairly large vacant space, next to Panalal's block of buildings, where huts for a health camp are occasionally put up temporarily and where Municipal stores of a kind (lumber generally) are stocked, which could be well turned into a "green" where people residing in and around the locality, say, within a radius of a mile or so, could well recreate themselves of an evening after a hard day's work. Of course, the Municipal Executive are chary to part with such plots urging the want of other places where to store away their odds and ends. There may be some reasonableness in the plea, but it is not insurmountable. My personal opinion is that all kinds of Municipal stores could be well stocked in a central place as far as possible. Only an organising head is essential. Another suitable area may be discerned in a small area at the south end of Jacob Circle. This can also be converted into a tiny "green." The poorest live there. To them such a plot would be a great amenity. Jacob Circle itself could be vastly improved by a really organising "talent," if talent there be in the Municipality. There is plenty of "routine" and "circumlocution" and "red tape" talent, but none of the kind which a citizen with progressive ideas, of a sober character, compatible with our finances, would like to witness. The Circle could be easily railed so that the footpaths where all sorts of people loiter could be converted into a green, with the adjoining roadground thrown in part with these.

WANTED AN "OPEN SPACE" COMMITTEE.

My own idea is that if within each ward, we could get small vacant areas, when old houses are pulled down and when some adjoining houses remain as an ugly sore which might also be worth pulling down, are acquired, we could contrive open spaces with turf which might serve as a "green." Of course, the cost for such acquisition will be dear enough as land goes in Bombay. But it should be our duty to acquire such small manageable areas at fair cost. We are annually spending lakhs on a variety of setbacks. I do not underrate their utility, but that does not necessarily signify that we should not spend a fraction of the funds for this most deserving object which has certain sanitary benefits. There is so much squalor and filth in the City, while the Improvement Trust is woefully neglecting to do its part of its fundamental duty as enjoined by the Statute, that whatever goes to mitigate the evils of disease which they bring in their train in an innocuous manner, must be welcomed. What is wanted is a small "Open Space" Committee, consisting of two members of each ward, who shall, as taking a lively interest in the health of their ward, keep a vigilant eye all round and seize the opportunity, which may offer itself for the acquisition of a desirable spot, to bring it to the notice of the Corporation to be practically dealt with. In this slow way we may do something to possess for the town small manageable vacant areas which may be converted into open spaces or "greens." There is too much of official and non-official philistinism in the Municipality which unfortunately bars the way to those desired amenities for the toiling masses.

DACOITY IN EASTERN BENGAL.

MONEY-LENDER ROBBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

A dacoity was committed last Friday night at Gobardanga in the house of a money-lender. The house is within a stone's throw of Gobardanga Court of Wards' Estate office. The local zemindars did not get timely alarm. They sent guns as soon as information was received, but it was too late, the dacoits having by that time decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 1,500. Some of the inmates of the house were tortured, but there was no loss of life. Police investigation is proceeding. As a strong village defence party is necessary to co-operate with the police to prevent any future trouble of this nature, steps are being taken in that direction. The crime appeared to have been perpetrated by low class Mahomedans.

"LYNN OF LANCASHIRE."

KING'S LETTER TO HIS SWEETHEART.

The military distinctions won by the late Private J. Lynn, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, have now been received by Miss Alice Mason, of Queen's Road, Gorton. Miss Mason was engaged to be married to Lynn. The marriage, fixed for November, 1914, was put off on account of the war, Lynn, a reservist, being called to the colours very suddenly. It was one of the tragedies of their case that Miss Mason, who had been on a visit to Blackpool, could not (owing to railway breakdown) get back to Manchester in time to see her sweetheart off. Her claim to the relics of the soldier who would have been her husband but for the war has been admitted by the military authorities. One of Lynn's comrades, a Manchester man, heard him say that all his possessions were to go to Miss Mason.

Private Lynn was described by "Eye-witness" as "Lynn of Lancashire." The memorials, as one may call them, of this brave soldier, who sacrificed his life through continuing at his post and firing his machine-gun at the oncoming Germans when nearly all his comrades had fallen in a gas attack, include the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal,, and the Russian Cross of St. George.

With the Victoria Cross came the following letter from the King:—

"It is a matter of sincere regret to me that the death of Private J. Lynn deprived me of the pride of personally conferring upon him the Victoria Cross, the greatest of all rewards for valour and devotion to duty.

"GEORGE R.I."

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SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

AURORA'S ADVENTURES.

ADRIFT IN THE ICE.

HAIR BREADTH ESCAPES FROM DESTRUCTION.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes the full story of the disaster to the Aurora, the Shackleton Expedition ship which was blown away from her base in the Ross Sea in a blizzard in May, 1915, and has been drifting about in the Antarctic ice until a few weeks ago. It is told by Lieut. G. R. Stenhouse, the master who has brought her into port after an adventurous voyage of 1,200 miles in the pack ice north of the South Polar continent. Lieut. Senhouse was second in command of the Ross Sea side the Aurora broke adrift. Fortunately Captain Mackintosh, who was in charge, is stranded on the Great Barrier with nine of his companions, who were on shore when the Aurora broke adrift. Fortunately most of their stores had been landed. If Sir Ernest Shackleton and his party have succeeded in crossing the continent from the Weddell Sea it is hoped that they have joined Captain Mackintosh, and will be brought back with him by the relief expedition which will now have to be organised. The story of the Aurora is contained in the following telegram from the "Chronicle's" correspondent in Dunedin, New Zealand.

Lieut. Stenhouse, the second in command of the Ross Sea expedition, and master of the Aurora, had a stirring narrative to tell me, but before giving it in his own words one may say, in reflecting public opinion here, that the return to civilisation of the Aurora gives further evidence of the resource and courage and endurance of the men of our race.

MONTHS OF HELPLESS DRIFTING.

It is the old story of many weary months of suspense while crushed in the ice pack, and of helplessly drifting. Her master and crew must have been full of anxious doubt as to the ability of the damaged ship, when released from the ice, to weather the high seas and tempests which she would probably encounter before she could make the nearest land.

The crew bore evidence of their long imprisonment in the ice pack and the rough weather they have since encountered. But they were greatly cheered by renewed contact with their fellow-men, as well as by a plentiful supply of fresh provisions brought to them by the tug. This included what they described as a "good, real English breakfast" for all on board, consisting of porridge, bacon and eggs, jam, &c., generously provided by Dunedin citizens. The meal was heartily relished by the men, who have been mainly existing for months on seal and penguin flesh.

Files of newspapers for the last twelve months were also sent on board the ship, and the war news was as eagerly devoured as the breakfast.

DRIVEN ON TO ICE BARRIER.

The Aurora arrived off Cape Crozier on January 9, after a record short passage of 16 days. Here the wintering party, who were to consist of Stenhouse, Cope, and Spencer-Smith, accompanied by some of the others, went ashore to endeavour to find a landing-place for the stores which were to be placed in the hut there in order to facilitate the projected winter journey from the base in McMurdo Sound.

No landing, however, could be effected owing to the advancement of the Barrier ice along the high Crozier cliffs, and the party returned to the ship. She had in the meantime been driven on the ice barrier, which here was 50 feet high, and had lost her jib-boom.

Proceeding towards the entrance to McMurdo Sound, 30 miles west of Cape Crozier, they were held up by the pack ice until January 16, when a landing was effected at Cape Evans across a mile of fast bay ice.

CRASHED THROUGH SNOW CRUST COVERING WIDE CRACK.

Captain Mackintosh also landed, and Joyce, Stevens, and Spencer-Smith proceeded to Scott's Hut. They returned after making a survey of the hut, and the ship then proceeded south and west to Inaccessible Inlet in the endeavour to reach Hut Point (the Discovery's old winter quarters), from which depot-laying parties intended to start.

Hut Point is 14 miles south of Cape Evans, and while the Aurora was endeavouring to get in close communication with the shore she struck bottom, and remained fast throughout the day. Attempts to heave her off with the kedge anchor and rolling ship failed to move her, but she got off in the evening and proceeded into the pack.

On the next day the following stores were landed at Cape Evans:—

Benzine, 624 gals.
Kerosene, 208 gals.
Coal (in sacks), 10 tons.

On January 18, a party, consisting of Stenhouse, Joyce, Hayward Stevens and Gaze, travelled over the sea ice to Hut Point in order to make an inventory of the stores which had been left there by the previous expedition.

Three miles from the ship Stenhouse and Jofce, who were leading, crashed through the snow crust covering a wide crack, and sank as far as the waist. Fortunately they were wearing ski, and this saved them from total immersion and further calamity.

After marching two hours further to the south they made a camp near Hut Point. A wide tidal crack was negotiated by making a bridge with a sledge. Gaze fell in, but was promptly rescued from his dangerous predicament.

They found the hut snowed up, but they managed to make an entrance through the window. Here the party were held up for three days by a blizzard, and they then returned to the ship, which was reached on January 21.

The first depot-laying party, comprising Joyce, Gaze and Jack, with nine dogs, left the ship on January 24, with stores for the Minna Bluff depot.

On January 25, Captain Mackintosh with Wild and Spencer-Smith, started with nine dogs for the Mount Hooper depot, 90 miles south of the Bluff, or 175 miles from Hut Point.

OVERAKEN BY BLIZZARD.

On January 31st the third depot-laying party, composed of Cope, Stevens, Richards, Hooke, Ninnis and Hayward, left for the south. They had with them the motor tractor, towing two sledges, while another sledge was hauled.

The party seemed to be in trouble from the start, and frequent halts were necessary. During the evening a blizzard arose, and the party, making a depot of two of the sledges, went on south with the other. The motor still gave trouble, so they ran it on to safe ice near Hut Point and left it to await repairs.

They then set out to return to the ship. During the evening, the depots being still in sight two members of the ship's company were sent to examine it, but were afterwards recalled owing to the ship being in danger from a drifting iceberg.

On the following day men were sent out from the ship again and met the party returning, and they all came aboard.

Captain Mackintosh had left a note at the Hut, stating that travelling to the Barrier was very difficult, and that he had returned on account of bad weather on the sea ice. He had then proceeded south again, leaving instructions regarding a safe course to the Barrier across the sea ice.

Cope's party reported that Joyce and his companions were in difficulties off Cape Armitage on rotten sea ice, one member of that party having returned to the Discovery Hut as informant of the danger.

AT MERCY OF WIND AND ICE.

On the evening of February 3 Lieut. Stenhouse pushed the ship into the breaking pack and picked up the depots of the third party.

The ice being then safe on February 5, the third party again left the ship for Minna Bluff, via Hut Point. The ship hung on the edge of the sea ice, four miles north of Hut Point, awaiting signals showing that the party had safely arrived there. No signals were however seen

On February 7 the Aurora proceeded to Cape Evans to make soundings for a winter anchorage. A fresh northerly gale, which was blowing and driving small ice into the Bay, rendered boat work short-handed as they were impracticable, and it was decided not to lay moorings at Cape Evans, but to endeavour, according to directions, to winter the ship at Glacier Tongue.

They had to give up the attempt to hang near the Tongue owing to the danger from the pack ice, and the Aurora proceeded to Cape Evans and dropped anchor off Scott's Hut. Ever since the ship had entered the Sound there had been a succession of blizzards and much ice.

Lieut. Stenhouse proceeded to embed two heavy spare anchors on shore for stern moorings, for the shortage of coal precluded any further attempt to seek winter quarters. The crew were then employed in preparing the wireless masts for erection on the ship.

SHIP TWICE ESCAPES DESTRUCTION.

On March 10 the anchor dragged and the ship set close to the glacier in the blizzard and narrowly escaped destruction, drifting 30 miles to the north-west. The wind moderated during the night, and the Aurora steamed towards Hut Point, and anchored in Discovery Bay. During the forenoon of March 11 two months' full provision for twelve men were put ashore for the parties who were still away.

That consisting of Spencer Smith, Stevens, Hooke, Ninnis, Richards and Gaze was embarked. They had returned from the Bluff locality, alterations having been made in the parties, so that Mackintosh, Wild, and Joyce, were to proceed to Mount Hooper and Cope, Hayward and Jack to the Bluff.

The ship then returned to Cape Evans. Young ice was forming, and the days were rapidly drawing in. At six o'clock on the morning of March 12, when the Aurora was anchored off the Cape, the blizzard, blowing with increasing violence, caused the anchors to drag, and the ship was again swept dangerously close to Cape Barne and Cape Royds. She was driven by the wind, which had increased to storm force, to the neighbourhood of Beaufort Island 40 miles from her anchorage, during the night.

The weather moderated on March 13, and the Aurora again returned to her anchorage at Cape Evans. Young ice covered the Sound, and made it extremely difficult to manoeuvre the ship. On the following day they moored the ship with two bower anchors ahead, and ran all available wires and mooring chains astern to an anchorage ashore.

ICEBERG OVERTURNS.

A party, consisting of Stevens, Spencer-Smith, Gaze and Richards, took up their quarters in the hut on March 23 to carry on scientific work.

During the whole of this time until the final breaking away the ice was continually forming, seting out from the Bay and returning as an overriding pack so that the ship could not shift her position. During a particularly heavy wind a berg near the end of the Cape capsized and caused a tremendous sea, which washed away some coal and a number of cases of oil from the deck.

The Aurora was continually dragging her anchors under the influence of the ice. The wind alone would not have caused any danger, for her moorings were more than sufficient to hold her against the wind.

The provisions landed at the Hut for the use of the shore party were approximately sufficient for two months. But the stores left by the Scott expedition at Cape Evans are ample for all the shore parties' needs. No fears need be entertained for the food supplies of those left behind. The other stores at Hut Point, including the new depot, provide provisions for four months in all.

There are large colonies of seals in the vicinity, and all the huts had their available storage filled with blubber and meat. A profusion of provisions is to found at Cape Royds, sufficient to support 12 men for 18 months.

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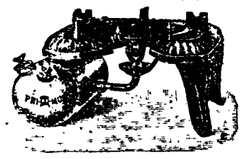

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THE LATE SIR JOHN GORST.

A PARLIAMENTARY FREE LANCE.

RETROSPECT OF A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the "Daily Telegraph" gives an interesting retrospect of the late Sir John Gorst's political career written with the sympathy and knowledge of a personal observer. Beginning from the story of his life from 1875 when Sir John Gorst was returned for Chatham Mr. O'Connor says:—

He did not do much in the Parliament of that epoch; his party had such a tremendous majority that most of the younger men were left without opportunity of distinction. It is probably not known outside the House of Commons that the young men of ambition and energy always dread a very powerful Ministry of their own side; it gives such little chance to those who have not already won their spurs for distinction. Their party Whips discourage speaking, their leaders are independendent by the strength of their support, and laugh at their disaffection and the years roll on, and leave them without making any advance, for advance in the House of Commons has usually to be quick or not to be advance at all.

ORIGIN OF THE FOURTH PARTY.

It was probably herefore with some sense of relief that Gorst saw the debacle of the General Election of 1880 and was restored to the freedom and the opportunities of Opposition. He certainly soon showed himself a very different being from the silent, self-absorbed, effaced figure he had been while his friends were in office. And at that moment he found a companion who was just of the same way of thinking, and who was at once indispensable to him, and powerless without him. This, of course, was Lord Randolph Churchill. The times were ripe for these two men. The regular leaders of the Opposition had had six years of office; were tired, and somewhat disgusted by their summary rejection by the country; and the majority of them were disposed to take things easily for a while, and to find rest and recreation in their country seats and in their private occupations. Moreover, the leadership of the Opposition had fallen into the hands of Sir Stafford Northcote—a most amiable and honourable and, in some respects, competent man, but entirely lacking in the qualities of audacity and initiative which were required in the leader of a hopeless minority. This was the origin of the Fourth Party. The third member of the group was Sir Henry Drummond Wolff—an ex-diplomat, cheery easy-tempered, popular, fairly ready. Mr. Arthur Balfour was an occasional, but not a steady ally. It is rare in the history of Parliaments that such great effects have been produced by so small a body of men. Of course, they were enormously helped by the very active, powerful, and irreconcilable Irish party which was then growing up under Parnell, and which fought the Government nightly for five years. But so far as real Conservative antagonism to the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone in that Party was concerned, it practically was done by the Fourth Party.

Of that party Sir John Gorst was, next to Churchill, the most important member. And, indeed, Churchill, with all his powers would have been very helpless without Gorst. Gorst had knowledge, experience, a cooler head than his young chief, and during these years he was the very ideal of a guerilla Parliamentary member. Cool, brave, sure of his facts, pointed deliberate in delivery and careful in statement, he had the power of making attacks which drew blood, and, at the same time, of never apparently losing for a moment his own self-control. In one speech, for instance, he managed without violating Parliamentary order to compare Mr. Chamberlain to the "No. 1" who had been the chief organiser of the conspiracy—the conspiracy which perpetrated the Phoenix Park murders. And the cool, even voice, the calm delivery, the deliberate unfolding of his arguments and his speech never varied, even when he was making an attack so ferocious as this upon a member of the Government.

At last, in June 1885, the joint exertions of the Fouth party—the long delayed vengeance—was realised and the Government of Mr. Gladstone was left in a minority. Gorst behaved characteristically on that night of nights in his history, for he remained calm and unmoved in his seat while Lord Randolph Churchill had mounted to his seat at his side, and was cheering after the manner of an Eton schoolboy. When the new Ministry was formed Gorst, of course, was a member of it; but it is doubtful if he reached as high a position as he had expected.

He was appointed Solicitor-General—a well paid office, it is true, but one outside the Cabinet circle. Gorst was discontented, and from that time forward there was a growing estrangement between him and Lord Randolph Churchill which was never entirely healed. Nor were his feelings soothed when, in the next Administration, formed about a year afterwards, in which, again, Churchill was the chief figure. Gorst only received the Under-Secretaryship for India, an office inferior in emoluments, and still more in position, to that he had held in the previous Administration.

From that time forward Gorst was what the Americans call "sore head." But his position was curious. He remained technically within the lines of the Government; but at the same time he took every opportunity of making himself disagreeable, and of showing his contempt for his colleagues. Now and then the contempt was too outspoken, and there was a tremendous bother, and for some days it seemed as if at last the Government could stand it no longer, and that Gorst would be called upon to resign. But this is a serious and an unkind step, and not the kind of thing a man of Lord Salisbury's temperament cared to do. And, besides, the tongue of Gorst was so rasping, his talents so great, and his powers of assault so tremendous, that he was much less formidable, even as a member of the Government, that he might have been if he had been allowed to roam at large as an irresponsible member of the Opposition. And so he remained, neither of the Ministry nor outside of it—a curious, picturesque, and incalculable anomaly who always raised delightful expectations of the unexpected and the indecorous.

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

He was in the same mood when, for a third time, Lord Salisbury formed an Administration, and he was appointed to the office of Vice-President of the Council. He had now held office in three Governments, but he was as far away from Cabinet office as ever. And in the meantime he had seen raised to that position men whose talents were undoubtedly inferior to his own and who were silent, or futile, or unknown in the historic days when he and Churchill were fighting the battles of giants with the Liberal Titans of that period. And he took even more frequent opportunities of revealing his resentments then he had done in previous Parliaments. And, indeed, there were things which were only too well calculated to rouse and further kindle his animosity. The Government had been returned to office with a pledge to deal with the education difficulty in the elementary schools. Gorst produced an elaborate and drastic bill for dealing with the question. It was a carefully thought out bill; it was a thoroughgoing bill; and it set out to settle the question in something of a permanent shape. But before the bill had been many weeks before Parliament it was discovered that it created so much division of opinion among the supporters of the Government that it had to be withdrawn.

This was a personal as well as a political affront to Gorst, and in the next session the insult was even more marked. For the carriage of the Education Bill was taken out of his hands altogether, and given over to those of Mr. Balfour. This supersession led to two of the most remarkable scenes even seen in the House of Commons. On the night when this new bill, on which the whole attention, curiosity, and interest of Parliament and the country were concentrated, Sir John Gorst appeared at the Bar of the House to introduce a little Provisional Order dealing with the Berriew School; that is to say, while his department was bringing forward its declaration of policy, all he—its head in the Houst of Commons—was allowed to do was to introduce a two-penny-halfpenny rule with regard to an obscure school in a Welsh village. It was dotting the i's with a vengeance.

For weeks Sir John gave proof of his isolation and estrangement. It is the almost unbroken etiquette of Ministerial life that the Minister of a department shall remain on the Treasury bench while the bill of his department is under discussion, whoever be the person who is nominally in charge. Sir John Gorst always took care to be absent from the Treasury bench when the Education Bill was called, and, indeed, made his absence the more conspicuous by choosing as his seat some place in the dark and obscure portions of the House where members sit who desire to be effaced and who have no share in the official work of the House. The Opposition were not slow to call attention to those things, and Gorst was challenged over and over again to speak out his mind with regard to the bill, all sponsorship for which he so ostentatiously repudiated. At last, after weeks, he stood up. There was a cyclone of triumphant cheers from the Opposition, and everybody listened with open ears for what was coming. It was a characteristic performance but it gave little comfort to the Opposition and still less to the Government. With an aplomb that has never been exceeded in Parliamentary annals Gorst threw dirt upon the bill, and at the same time managed to keep within the limits of order and Ministerial decorum.

SERIOUS CONVICTIONS.

When he sat down the House—amazed, dumbfounded, at once delighted and incensed by such a remarkable and perfect demonstration of Parliamentary ability and Parliamentary cynicism—did not know what to say or do, except cheer its appreciation of Gorst's tremendous ability. But a cry for his resignation became loud. It was renewed soon after, when another scandal occurred; and so he went on, outraging all traditions, speaking bluntly, and sometimes venomously, his opinions, but never suggesting any intention of giving up his post. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that on certain subjects this cold cynical, resentful, discontented man had strong convictions, which he frequently expressed. Like many modern Conservatives, he had a leaning towards an extension of the duties and work of the State, which approached to what is called on the Continent State Socialism. Whenever he got the chance he denounced the insufficiency of our educational system, the overwork and the underfeeding of children, and the other blots in our social life. Whenever he approached these subjects there was a deeper note in the cold, clear voice that showed that, at last Gorst had reached a point where his feelings were strong and his convictions profound. But he had no sooner brought himself to his point than there followed one of those audacious and sardonic observations on his own party and his own colleagues which made the House once again regard him simply as the vindictive and almost volatile cynic, and made his worthy utterances appear only part of his game of vengeance and of cynical comment on the futility of everything.

Such was the man in public; in private he was pretty much the same. He frequented, not the rooms which are favoured by the officials of the House, but the abodes where the private and unattached member loves to dwell. He was nearly always to be seen dining, for instance, in what has come to be called the Irish Room in the House of Commons Restaurant; and often with an Irishman or an English Liberal—sometimes with a private Conservative, never with an official colleague. A teetotaller, as a rule, he never much unbent from the acrid cynicism of his general conduct; but he was always interesting, pointed, cynical, and his company was sought after, so far as so isolated a being could be said to be sought after. In appearance he was not quite what one would expect. The face was round, the colour ruddy with the health of a good liver—he was an ascetic—and all this, with the long beard and the bald head, gave a certain benign dignity to the countenance which one would not have expected from the reputation of the man. But a look at the eyes soon revealed the inner temperament for their brightness, their coldness, their daring shone through even the spectacle which he always wore. To sum up he was a Parliamentary eccentricity when in more favouring circumstances, he might have been a Parliamentary celebrity.

NEUTRALS' IMPORTS.

POSITION OF SWITZERLAND.

It will be remembered, says the "Manchester Guardian," that at an early stage in the war the British and French Governments entered into negotiations with Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, with regard to the admission of imports, and arrangements were made with institutions such as the Netherlands Oversea Trust, in order to prevent useful commodities from reaching Germany. The position of Switzerland with regard to imports was different, and not a little peculiar. Owing to the geographical position of the little State no oversea imports of any kind could reach Swiss manufacturers and traders without having first passed through one or other of the belligerent States. It was, nevertheless, necessary for some similar arrangement to be concluded with Switzerland, as otherwise it was quite possible that war supplies might have been exported from Switzerland to Germany after having been purchased by Swiss traders from abroad.

The result of the Allies' negotiations with the Swiss Government was the formation of the "Trust d'Importation," otherwise known as the S.S.S., i.e., the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique. To indicate the difficulties which had to be surmounted before such an organisation as this could be brought into being, M. F. F. Roget has written an interesting monograph based on a lecture he delivered at Geneva not long ago. M. Roget makes reference at considerable length to the treaties by which Swiss neutrality was guaranteed in 1815, and to the decisions of The Hague Conference of 1907, and he makes clear the important distinction between such countries as Switzerland and Belgium on the one hand and Holland on the other. By the treaties of 1815 and of 1839, Switzerland and Belgium respectively had their neutrality guaranteed by the Powers, but the guaranteed States were themselves held liable, so to speak, in respect of their neutrality, which it was not open to them to violate. Holland, on the other hand, as an independent country, was open to make such commercial arrangements as she pleased, or to permit her traders or manufacturers to make them without interference.

POSITION OF HOLLAND.

"England was soon able," remarks M. Roget, "to arrange for the formation of an import trust, if not with Holland, at any rate in Holland. As, however, the neutrality of Holland is quite optional, the Dutch Government can free itself from any obligation thus incurred by a mere declaration of its wishes. The neutrality of Holland is not inscribed in the international law of Europe like the neutrality of Switzerland; and Holland, in consequence, can act as she pleases. Owing nothing to the Great Powers, she lays herself open to no form of punishment on the part of a Power signatory to the act of neutralisation which it may regard as having been violated. It follows that the import trust arrangements entered into with Dutch subjects have no formal guarantee of permanence, since Holland is at any time free to joint at her own option any one of the belligerent camps."

M. Roget goes on to point out that nothing of this sort was to be feared where Switzerland was concerned, although the formation of the Netherlands Oversea Trust took only as many weeks as the formation of the Swiss Trust occupied months. He suggests that this was due partly to the unacceptable conditions put forward by the belligerents, and partly to disagreement between the States forming the Swiss Confederation. Apparently the Federal Council of Switzerland was in a double difficulty. In the first place, it had to arrange for its own supply of raw materials from both the belligerents, i.e., from Germany as well as from England and France; and in the second place, it had to bear the brunt of criticism directed at it by the elements in Switzerland which sympathised with the Allies, and those which sympathised with the Central Powers. In the circumstances it is not surprising that much delay was experienced, and no small share of the credit for the successful results achieved is due to the Swiss Federal Council. The Council, it should be added, was able to arrange on the one hand for the formation of a trust to regulate imports from or through the Allies; and in the second place, for the establishment of a somewhat similar body to arrange for imports from Germany—the Zurich "Treuhandstelle."

The many intricate legal points involved in these negotiations are carefully treated by M. Roget, whose explanatory monograph has been issued with the approval of the head of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs.

"VIVE LA FRANCE."

IN A VILLAGE NEAR LENS.

The name of the village doesn't matter. There is so little left of it that it is hardly a village at all now, though it is growing again, writes Mr. John N. Raphael in the "Manchester Guardian." Modern France is a phœnix. Where the church was is just a tumbled heap of desolation. The houses look like foundations which have been through the ordeal by fire. But here and there are skeletons of red-brick cottages, in which women, old men, and children contrive to exist. There is a beershop left—at least, there is the cellar of a beershop, because in these northern villages, when the beer and the charcoal brazier go, the inhabitants emigrate. These things spell home for them. At first the village, with what is left of its red-brick corons, or miners' cottages, looks very much like any one of twenty such villages in the coal-mining district in the North of France. But the villages drink their beer differently, and the difference is a strange one. The usual procedure is expectoration on the floor, a demand for a chope, big or small (the price being the same for a big one or small one—a penny) the production of a pipe, which is carefully rammed with the coarse brown French tobacco, which looks like shavings which have been stained with furniture polish, an approach to the brazier, the careful extraction of a little lump of glowing charcoal in the pincers provided for the purpose, application to the pipe-bowl, a puff or two, and then retirement to a corner, with chope in one hand and pipe in the other.

But here the procedure is different. There is no immediate retirement to a corner. Each elderly man (here are no young men left in the village) goes out with his chope and his pipe, and strolls down the village street with it, being careful to avoid stumbling on the way, for beer is precious and pennies are scarce. The procedure has a ceremonial aspect which impresses the stranger and makes him inquisitive. If you fill your own pipe, buy a chope, and follow one of the old men; you shall see something which, at the first sight, is inexplicable. You will follow him past the wreck of the church, round the corner of a coron which is betered into red-brick tiers and through a mass of rubbish which was once a red-brick cottage, into a tiny garden. The garden is a little graveyard now, with one grave in it. There are no flowers, but over the little mound of beaten earth is a white deal cross, and on the cross, burned with a piece of charcoal from the brazier, is the name Pere Julien. Below it is the date, 1915, and roughly scrawled with pencil on the body of the cross the three words, "Vive la France!"

You shall see, with some surprise, the old man whom you follow make the conventional sign of the cross on his forehead and breast, nod to the grave, and solemnly sip his beer. If you do not wish to attract attention you will do as he has done, and go back with him to the cellar, and take your place quietly, as he takes his, against the wall. Then somebody will say, "Une chope" and, taking it, go out into the street with it on this peculiar peregrinage.

AN OLD MINER'S STORY.

These miners in the North of France are never very talkative and questions from a stranger rarely get more than a grunt in answer. I first made friends with the people of this village in the year of the terrible catastrophe in the coal mine of Courrieres, when thousands perished. Three of the old men who are sitting round the brazier were mine veterans then, and the Courrieres catastrophe happened nine years ago. One of them helped me along in the dismal dark of the wrecked galleries where a false step meant death, not only for the man who made it, but for those whose lamps twinkled ahead of him. He was with me when a lump of coal fell on my boiled leather hat, and incidentally enables me now to appreciate the value of the steel hats of much the same shape, which protect French soldiers' heads from falling shrapnel. The hat which saved my life hangs on my study wall. It makes a quaint electric lamp. So, when I called for glasses round, and looked inquisitively at the old miner, he told me why everyone in the village went "to have a drink with le pere Julien." "They" had been in the village—("they," of course, means the Germans)—since, "Oh,, do I know? me? since always. They had been driven out, they had come back again, they had been driven out again, they had returned. But they knew that things were going against them, and they were more savage than ever before, those few of them who were left here. The house next door had been shattered by one of our 'saucepans' (the big shells), and most of it hid the entrance to the kitchen here. Old men, women, and a child or two crouched in the dark, afraid even to smoke or to talk above a whisper. Then we heard shouts and smelt the smell of burning. 'They' were going. Half-an-hour, and there was silence. 'They' had gone. But there are always stragglers, and we were only a few old men, unarmed, women, and children. We waited. We had been right to wait for presently a boy ran screaming that more were coming, and we heard their heavy boots. There was a shot, and then another One of us crawled out to peep. It was as we had feared. They were shooting everyone they saw before they went. And then a child began to cry. You see what it meant for us, hiding there in the cellar, the cry of that child. In silence we might remain undiscovered. But the boy (he was not a year old) cried and cried, and the cry of a child penetrates far. They would hear him, they would find us, and then—. Oh, we knew. They had done it before. Sometimes they say that we have fired on them; sometimes they do not even trouble to make that excuse. What will you with such savages? And when all are dead there is no one to make complaints. We tried to hush the child. He would not be hushed. We crowded round his mother in the dark, begged her to make him be still, but the woman was frantic with fear. 'What will you?' she said, 'Shall I kill him, my baby?'

THE BABY'S CRY.

"Pere Jullien, too, tried to quiet the baby. He, whom we called the grandfather of the village, for all the children loved him, and he had a way of his own with children. But the baby was hungry, was frightened, too, perhaps, and he could do nothing, le pere Julien. He was an old man, well over 70, and he had fought the Germans once before, in '71. He was a corporal then, and had fought and been wounded, but the wound in his shoulder had not prevented him from doing his work in the mine, and even now he went down sometimes. He had rescued eight of them from the fire, when you were here before, for no man knew the mine better than he did. But he could not keep the baby quiet, and the child's wail became more and more insistent. A lull in the shouting and shooting, and they would hear it. It was as though he called to them that innocent child, and said, 'Here are more of us, here in the kitchen!' Le pere Jullien gave the child back to his mother. He looked round at us once. I can see now the toss of his head. 'You will come,' he said, 'when you can, and drink a chope with me. Au 'voir, mes enfants, and before we knew what he would do he had scrambled out into the street, and we heard his boots clatter as he ran. Had the old man gone mad? Was he going to betray us? Then suddenly we understood. We heard a shout; the Boches had seen him. We heard a shot and a loud laugh, then the clatter of their heavy feet in pursuit. He ran well, the old man, and he knew they would follow. They followed, they ran past, us, then there were more shots, and a loud cry. 'Vive la France!' Then silence. Then suddenly we heard the shout for which we had been longing, a French shout, in many voices, 'En voila!' And then a fusillade. The village had been taken by our lads.

"When we found le pere Julien he was riddled with bullets, and the brute who had bayoneted him lay dead across his dead body. We buried him in his own garden. He had thought it all out, the old man. He knew that he went to his death, but he gave his life for the life of the baby, for the baby would be a French soldier one day, and he had done his work, le pere Julien.

"And now we go, as he asked us, and drink a chope with him. You see it was just the right thing that he did. Each one of us would have done it. But he always thought more quickly than the others, le vieux pere Julien."

"Une chope," said a newcomer, lighting his pipe at the brazier. And he carried it out to the little grave in the garden of the wrecked cottage as all the others had done.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

NEW DESIGNS IN FROCKS.

THE VOGUE OF THE FOULARDS.

There is a feeling at the present moment for simple little day frocks of quaint and curious design destined for early spring wear, writes a lady correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette." To a great extent these owe their origin to the popularity of the new light overcoats which are so dressy and smart that they call for something more elaborate than a mere skirt and blouse worn underneath. So it has come about that the vogue for these little frocks is keeping the dress-makers busy, and both at home and abroad the designers are rummaging in their somewhat scanty store of dress fabrics for novelties to fashion the same.

Needless to say, taffeta keeps well to the fore for use in this direction. It is to be seen in plain, in checked, in flowered, in striped, and in spotted variety, for there seems no end to the ingenuity displayed by those who produce this fabric, which has achieved such a record popularity. One also hears definite prophecies of a coming vogue for foulards of both plain and printed variety. This fabric, however, will be reserved for use during the next three or four months, when the sun will be shining and every one will be beginning to feel the need of something a little gayer and lighter than taffeta.

THE NEW FOULARDS.

The new foulards promise to be gay enough in all conscience, for some advanced patterns give more than a hint of vivid freak combinations of colour, carrying out even more freakish designs which apparently found their origin and inspiration in the daubed colour prints that adorned the nursery books of a decade ago. Equally sensational are some new Japanese silk crepes which will be used for summer frocks which are gaily patterned with vivid futurist flowers such as Nature never produced.

Large clear checks showing silhouette effects carried out in black and printed on dead white back-grounds of silk of the ponge and Shantung variety, will also be used by dressmakers who make a point of keeping well abreast of the fashions. A great many of the best firms are also showing a liking for the new plaid dot-patterened silk and voile, which possesses the charm of originality and shows printed dots and squares of considerable proportions which look as if they had been carelessly cut out of some loud-checked materials. Beads, bugles, flat fancy ribbon, and beautiful flower embroideries worked in silk or cut out of velvet and lightly painted to give them a realistic floral effect are all going to be used to trim the new gowns. Indeed, nothing seems too bizarre or too extravagant to be utilised as trimming nowadays.

CHOICE OF STYLES.

Needless to say, the silhouettes of the new day frocks vary as greatly as do the fabrics of which they are made. Indeed, you can take your choice as regards style, and select that which appeals to your own individual taste. For you will look equally fashionable clad in a frock puffed and panniered to such an extent that it is nearly as broad as it is long—or one flounced from the shoulder line to the hem; while, if you prefer it, it is quite in keeping with the modes of the moment to garb oneself in a dress of demure Puritan design, made with a full housemade skirt, allied to a cross-over bodice, with bell-shaped sleeves—as unpretentious in effect as a peasant woman's frock.

Only, when your choice falls on one of the latter variety, see to it that you gird your waist with a band that is richly beaded or adorned with a looped festoon made of silk or bead roses. Even if a narrow ribbon is used in place of a belt, to be thoroughly up to date this should be fastened in front by a tiny cluster of apples, cherries, or tight round rosebuds, made of silk and tinted with water-colour to achieve a natural effect.

Far quieter, but no less dainty in effect, are the new deep-hemmed frocks made of taffeta or poult silk that are soberly trimmed with a gaberdine hem of the same tone of colour, or which have the bodices and skirts fashioned with deep squaretopped panels made of gaberdine, cloth, or silk that meet hip yokes, shoulder yokes, and half-sleeves made of the same toned chiffon, set over a white or a light coloured foundation that in many cases reveals a glint of gold net used as an interlining. Many frocks of this description show a curious little square cut decolletage, filled in with white Puritan lisse frills, while graceful fichu-like collars, made of scalloped muslin or fine Madeira embroidery, give a demure and dainty finish to many of the new bodices.

SASHES.

Sashes tied at one side, or, rather, folded over in Japanese fashion, and having their long hanging ends heavily trimmed with massive silk and bead fringes, adorn a great many of the new frocks; while veritable Watteau modes, with high pointed panniers and short, dressy bodices of the type hitherto reserved exclusively for evening wear, are now being adapted for day gowns. Sleeves are either of three-quarter length and turned back in fisherwife fashion, or made long to the wrist, where the fulness is caught in and held by narrow cuffs of velvet or satin ribbon. A novel departure is a trimming that shows single rows of beads sewn on to the sleeve and running from the wrists to the elbow. These lines are irregular as regards length, and the beads are sewn so that they curve outwards towards the fulness of the elbow. One also notices a fashion for those quaint, loose flare sleeves that remind one of those seen on Chinese jackets. These reach barely to the elbow, and are cut short enough to allow a deep goffered frill of white cambric or muslin to appear underneath. Such frilling can be bought by the yard measuring anything from three to eight inches in depth, and this is being lavishly used by the dressmakers of to-day for finishing off the collars and sleeves of these smart little day dresses which are so prominent a feature of fashion this season.

ONIONS.

The onion, now being supplied raw to the troops in France, has many good qualities to its credit. It is perhaps best known as a cure for insomnia. It possesses also cooling and diuretic properties, and is said to be especially helpful in allaying the pains of rheumatism. The field worker in many parts of the country lunches on "bread and cheese and an onion," the vegetable serving both as an appetiser and a stimulant. Two of its best points are that it is nourishing, and generally is easily digested.

AN EVENING DRESS.

A "SACQUE" BODICE.

Swathed round the waistline of black velvet patterned with dull rose flowers and edged with fringed white skunk. The skirt is of rose chiffon over taffeta threaded with black velvet and band of same.

THE WOMEN'S PROBLEM.

MARRIED MEN CALLED UP

"What are you going to do when Harry is called up?" I asked one of my friends to-day, writes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

She is typical of thousands of young matrons in England. Married just two years ago, on a slender income—about £200 a year—she and her husband have been very happy, and have managed to pay their way. They live in a tiny, well-planned cottage, in one of our newest and prettiest suburbs, and she has never kept a servant. When her baby was born, last autumn, she went into a nursing home for a month, and Harry "looked after himself" till she returned to take up her increased duties.

"We shall store our things, and let the cottage; there won't be much difficulty about that, I expect, for there is always a 'waiting list' for these dear little places. And baby and I shall go to my people. They are not at all well off, and have been hard hit by the war, but mother is going to dismiss her one young maid, and we shall do the house work between us. But they can't afford to keep us, and when I've paid something towards our board, and for necessary clothes, I shan't have a penny over. And how in the world I'm going to keep up Harry's life insurance I don't know. That's the thing that's worrying us both!'

A DESPERATE OUTLOOK.

She is lucky in having parents who can offer her and her child a home for a minimum payment, but the vast majority of women in her class—the educated but poor middle class, whose whole life is one long record of hard work and self-sacrifice—have no such refuge available, and for them the outlook is nothing less than desperate when their bread winners are called to the army, and their income reduced to the "separation pay" of a private, which in most cases will not nearly pay the bare rent of the home.

"I really don't know what we are going to do," said the mother of three little children. "Things have always been hard enough; we were only just able to pay our way before the war and now, with everything so dear, it is a terrible struggle. I do all the work—I haven't even had a charwoman in for months—and it's out of the question for me to attempt outside work. Even if I could let the house—which won't be easy, for every one will be trying to do that—we must live somewhere!

"I shall try to get a couple of women lodgers as soon as my husband goes, but I can't hope to do more than clear the rent in that way. The separation pay will keep us in food, but what about coal and gas and clothes, and education and doctors' bills, and the life insurance, which is a very heavy item? No, I can't see my way an inch before me, and it's worrying us both terribly.

RELIEF FUNDS.

Many married men with children enlisted early in the war from a sheer sense of duty to their country, leaving those they loved "hostages to fortune" indeed. Already there has been much distress among their wives and children, distress of which the general public has heard little or nothing, for women of the self-respecting middle class do not proclaim their troubles. They suffer in heroic silence. Also they have been helped unobtrusively and in various ways by their own friends, by the S. and S.F.A., and especially by that admirable organisation the Professional Classes Relief Fund. But what was possible in this way in hundreds of cases cannot be attempted in hundreds of thousands, and one must remember that the number of married men to be called up in the near future exceeds 1,344,000.

"We shall do the best we can," the Honorary Secretary of the Professional Classes Fund said to me recently. "But I fail to see how we can expect to cope with the enormous and widespread distress that must arise. Hitherto we have been able to help nearly every one who has come in touch with us, especially by arranging for hospitality, for the continued education of the children and the keeping up of insurance premiums. The most piteous cases are those of mothers with quite little children and for these the loan of a cottage rent free is often the greatest boon.

"That's really what I mean by "hospitality."—not having them as guests staying in the house. So many wealthy people now have reduced their outdoor staff, and have gardeners', gamekeepers,' or chauffeurs' cottages standing empty, and we are most thankful for the loan of such cottages, and want as many of them as we can get. A woman and her children can live comfortably on so very little money in the country if they have the house-rent free and probably garden produce as well."

RENT AND INSURANCE.

In practically every insurance the great difficulties are those of rent and insurance, and the only way of overcoming them on the wide scale that will be needed seems to be by a State measure such as the proposed moratorium. That, though it would mean the lying up of debt for the future, would at least ensure a shelter for the wives and children during the absence of the men, and something to help them on if they should be left widowed and fatherless. Surely they deserve such aid from the State to which they have given their all.

POPULARITY OF LACE.

Lace lends itself to so many different purposes that it is possible to adapt valuable specimens to the needs of the season. Those who possess fine pieces often have them draped, they wear them as scarves or artistic blouses, and many are forming the new little capelets of lace. In autumn many ladies added modern Belgian lace to their collection, making purchases to assist the Duchesse de Vendome in her efforts to start the industry again. In pre-war days the making of lace was flourishing throughout Belgium. Both there and in Italy the craft had been introduced into the technical schools, and young women were learning to make lace with dexterous facility. Brussels lace, Malines, Bruges are always in favour, and yards of narrow modern Valenciennes are used for trimmings.

English machine-made lace is available in large quantities, and the suggestion might be considered that lace could be freely introduced for decorative purposes where there is difficulty in obtaining other ornamental wefts. Just before the war there was a decided feeling in Paris towards lace. Designers were introducing yards of it, for it is seldom used flat for the toilette, but usually drawn and gauged and ruffled. So far lace is seen on neck-wear, and in the small chemisettes and guimpes with little full undersleeves for wear under the bell sleeve that is amongst the new spring fashions. Coatees are in high favour, for they modernise any frock. Even the modern crepe de Chine underwear has lace trimmings, and there are complete little under corsages composed entirely of lace for under corsages composed entirely of lace for wear under transparent blouses. Flat insertion bands with wide frills in machine-made Valenciennes are in favour, because they are easily introduced as trimmings.

More than for any other purpose lace is introduced in household linen. It is not given to many to possess Cluny or filet inserted tablecloths, bed spreads, pillow and cushion covers, as well as other items that charm the housewife. The modern idea of placing pieces of old lace under glass for the toilet table, or making trays of them, is very satisfactory, and panels of rare lace under glass are a delight to the eye.

SIMPLER FASHIONS.

WHAT TO DO WITHOUT.

Simplicity is the order of the day among all thinking, sympathetic people, and the problem of how to unite becoming simplicity with strict economy is one which a good many women are trying to solve, observes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." Before the war French simplicity in dress was synonymous with a heavy dress-maker's bill. To-day we dress with French simplicity on almost nothing a year. To dress in this way is like being good—it is very difficult. The rules are few and apparently simple, but the carrying of them out needs a great deal of self-denial and stern schooling.

To know what you can do without in a practical, sensible, unobtrusive way needs some thinking about; but it is better than cutting down indiscriminately, because the day will come when you are bound to build up again. To women whose wardrobes were over-full before the war the test of doing without has not yet come, and they may even feel a certain pleasure in wearing what they are pleased to call "old rags." But to the woman who never had more clothes than would just carry her along the rule of not buying anything new is impossible to follow.

Therefore her new tailor-made has to be chosen with considerable thought, and so do all the things which will be worn with it. It will possibly be the costume she will be seen in most and it will have to stand hard service. In such a case it is no good buying anything cheap; for some things never can be bought cheap if they are to be satisfactory. Tailor-mades, boots, stockings, and gloves come among them; whereas hats and blouses, whose lives are necessarily short, may be bought for as little as possible, so long as very simple models are chosen.

Anything fanciful is to be sternly avoided; to "wash and wear" is not a bad maxim to bear in mind when choosing among the many inexpensive models which each new season brings. The inexpensive hat should stand a little 'weather," and its trimming should be unnoticeable.

If everything is gradually simplified, the results must inevitably be satisfactory both from the point of view of economy and from that of garment, and "no frills," will help in the gradual cutting down of expenses, and if taste is joined the effect should be pleasing.

There are women in Paris just now who have never looked better because they are practising more self-denial than usual in their dress. Not that they go to the length to which English-women are being asked to go; for as an article in the "Temps" says on the subject of "La Vie Simple" in England: "Such excessive puritanism will never be practised in France, and, for the matter of that, the simple life does not mean a narrowed, miserable existence, but merely a life free from the burden of false desires and false needs, such as were imposed on us before the war." Further on in the same aricle the writer paints a picture of the future home life of France which holds the charm of quiet occupations beautified by great intelligence and by no means free from a certain luxury and a plentiful comfort.

You see a woman in a tailor-made of cloth, with faultless boots, washing suede gauntlet gloves, a little toque with a lace veil, and a neat *lingerie* collar, and you see the Paris woman of the war. She alters little things in the cut of her coat and skirt, she wears *lingeries* at the throat in summer and fur in winter. Sometimes she puts on a wide-brimmed hat, and the boots give way to low shoes in warm weather, as does heavy cloth for some lighter material in the tailor-made. But of fanciful toilettes she has none, and will have none for a long time. There lie her economy and simplicity.

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OPINION.

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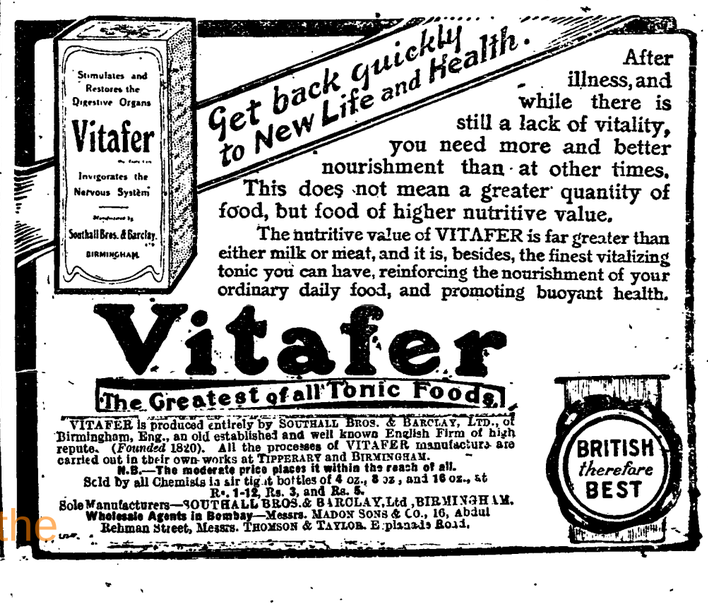
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THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
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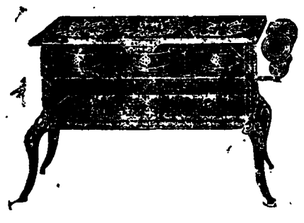

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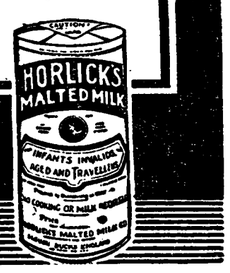

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